The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,885 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M BOKHARA	4241	400	G. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2264	400	G. Scrivener	14th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	21st "
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "
M ROSETTA	3302	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Herne	18th "
L MALWA	2264	400	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M RAZALINGO	4031	1700	E. G. Stead	1st Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. F. Hassall	18th "
L TARTAR	4001	1800	W. A. Sadlon	25th "
M TASMANIA	4158	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Herne	13th "
L BENGAL	4702	900	W. B. Andrews	20th "
			TUESDAY.	
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and Saloons registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st "
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE To all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, including wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	26th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILIA	5,000 800	1st Feb.	9th "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th "	10th April

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ERZSEBET	G. Hagenis	4200	600	16th Jan. 1887
WORWAERTS	P. Radonich	2500	400	30th "
PANDORA	P. Medan	3600	650	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th "
POSEIDON	G. Ubanich	4200	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemesich	3500	450	16th "

Surgeons and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

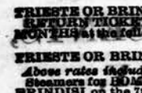
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 1,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State-Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 15th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK KTE IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF !
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats
Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.
Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.
Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.
Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.
Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children
AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Khota Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bao, and Bussora, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m.

S.S. KHEDIVE	1,478 tons,	on or about	22nd Jan.
S.S. RAJPOORA	3250 "	"	3rd Feb.
S.S. LAIVADA	3250 "	"	17th "

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information free. Guarantee, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA : 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TEACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
"	No. 2 "	" 3-4
"	No. 3 "	" 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAIR BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.
HAT BRUSHES.

HAIR BRUSHES,
Of very superior quality,
With Satin Wood or Olive Wood Backs,
Rs. 2 to 10 each.
With Ebony Back, Rs. 5 to 6-4 each.
With Ivory Backs. In Morocco Leather Case.
Rs. 33-8 to 55 per pair.

CHILDREN'S BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to 4 each.

BABIES' BRUSHES.
Re. 1-4 to 6 each.

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
Olive Wood, Satin Wood or Ebony backs.

Without Case	Rs. 7 to 12-8 per pair.
With Solid Leather Case	Rs. 9 to 15 "
Ivory Backs in Solid Leather Case	Rs. 36 to 50 "

"BABY'S FRIEND."
A complete suite of toilet articles for Babies, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Puff and Powder Box, complete in Cardboard box,
Rs. 2 each.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

Scott's Patent	Rs. 9 each.
Eagle Metallic Company's	Re. 1-8 each.
Argenseta	Rs. 4 to 6 each.

MOUSTACHE AND WHISKER BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.
Hair Brush Cleaners, Harness Patent.
Rs. 1-2 each.

DRESSING COMBS.
All descriptions, and sizes.

Buffalo Horn	From Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each.
Ivory, in Cases	From Rs. 3-8 to 6-4 each.
Tortoise-shell	From Rs. 6 to 12 each.
Xylonite, Vulcanite, or India Rubber	From Re. 0-10 to 1-8

POCKET COMBS, CURLING COMBS, COMB CLEANERS, &c., &c.

CLOTHES BRUSHES.
A large assortment of various patterns.
In Stain Wood, Olive Wood, &c.
Best bristles, &c.

Without Handle	From Re. 1-12 to Rs.
With Handle	From Rs. 3 to 4-8.

HAT BRUSHES.
Specially soft bristles with fancy wood backs, &c.

With Velvet or Plush backs	Rs. 2 each.
With Satin Wood backs	Rs. 2 each.

THE "NOVELTY" HAT AND CLOTHES BRUSH
Having both Hard and Soft Bristles,
Only 32 inches long, and so small that it may easily be carried in the pocket.
As. 14 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GENEVA-SWITZERLAND.

FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the SUPERIOR TRAINING and CARE of an English home, in a most healthy and invigorating climate combined with moderate charges.
Pupils prepared for the Public Schools and Universities as well as for the Competitive Examinations in connection with the Army, the Civil Service, etc.
Special attention paid to the study of modern languages, French, German, and Italian, taught by Professors from the University. Music by Masters from the Conservatoire de Musique, one of the finest in Europe.
If desired a personal interview can be had with the Principal who is now in India and arrangements made for taking charge of pupils here to accompany to Europe on his return.
For detailed prospectus, references, etc., please apply by letter to "A. G. K. LEVICK," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bankers, Bombay, the Agents for the College in India.
Prospectus can also be had at the Office of this Paper.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY. "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

THIS fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

See Wine Lists. Rs. 24-8 per dozen. See Wine Lists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate
A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Re. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen Rs. 24. KEMP AND CO., LD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.
The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms facethe South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.
They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.
THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.
Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., Cumballa Hill, in addition to their large and varied stock of dressed and undressed dolls, have just received a consignment of unbreakable jointed dolls, by Tumeau, of Paris.
They are beautifully made, and form lasting and suitable presents for children. Being jointed they can be made to stand, sit, or kneel at pleasure.
In three sizes from Rs. 9. The same dolls, handsomely dressed in the latest Parisian fashions, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.

KEMP and Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

CIGARETTES.

		Rs. a.
Bonbons,	Packets of 20	0 14
Dubecs	" 20	0 14
Do.	" 50	2 0
Little Beauties	" 10	0 6
Do.	" 100	3 0
Opera Puffs	" 20	0 12
Do.	" 50	1 8
Perfections	" 10	0 6
Richmond Gems	" 20	0 12
Do.	" 50	1 8
Do.	" 100	3 0
Sunny South	" 20	0 12
Do.	" 50	1 8
The Pet	" 20	1 0

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that the article FENNEL SEED will be tested for tonnage on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1887, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the godowns of Messrs. Rajli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 31st December 1886.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office, 15, Marine Street, Fort, at 12 noon on the 10th January 1887 for the construction of certain buildings—Manager's Office, Grain Store Room, Forage Store Room, &c—in the compound of the BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL for Animals at Parel.
For plans, specifications, conditions of contract, &c., apply to

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the REMAINING PORTION of the EXTENSION of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE BUILDING, now in progress, at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m., on THURSDAY the 6th proximo.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 22nd December 1886.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAJARAM GOVINDRAM in our Firm CEASED and DETERMINED on the 1st of Kartuck Sood amvat 1942.

NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW at "Middle Colaba" consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two bed and Dressing and Bath-rooms. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,330 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Compay's Offices, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 26th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd Jan. 1887.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, GRANT ROAD, GIRGAUM.

THE above Institution has been established for the education and training of deaf-mute children, and pupils of every class and denomination are admitted to the benefits of the School. From those who can afford to pay a small fee is required, but indigent children are received gratis. Except in the case of Christian pupils, the course of instruction is strictly confined to the secular branches.
Throughout the whole of India there are no fewer than 200,000 deaf-mutes, and of this number there are upwards of 15,000 in the Bombay Presidency. The Institution at Grant Road is the only establishment in the country for the education of this class of children.
The Committee of Management earnestly appeal to the parents and guardians of deaf-mute boys to avail themselves of the advantages which the Institution offers, and at the same time would call upon the benevolent public for pecuniary aid.
Copies of the prospectus of the Institution and all necessary information respecting the admission of pupils may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. T. A. WALSH, Grant Road, Girgaum.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with "a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 5 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver fluted engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swan-neck.
Do. do. richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded (new), the slide marvellous.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse, one slide.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
Silver fusee boxes and poletas in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
Massive silver-mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33	0	Cash,	Rs. 36	0 Credit
Per 2 dozen pints	" 35	0	"	" 39	0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES
BY
THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.
A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Just received per P. and O. Mail Steamer, and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a
MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following :—
REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality).
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.
CANTON WARE.
(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 35
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.
COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING called for THURSDAY, 6 instant, E. R. Pressborn, Esq., will move that the Commissioner be asked to state whether the Tramway Company pay for the water used in metalling and keeping in order the roads along their line. If necessary, Mr. Pressborn will move that in the opinion of the Corporation there is no reason why the Company should not be charged for water consumed in metalling and otherwise keeping in repair portion of the roads in good order.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 4th January, 1887.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. As.
About Money and other things; by Author of John Halifax	3 12
A Marked Man; by Fancot Street	0 10
Animal Anecdotes; by H A Page	3 4
Arabian Nights; by Lady Burton, Vol I (will be completed in six vols)	30 0
Bartholomew Legate; by Florence Gryg	2 4
Broad Arrow; by Olive Keese	3 12
Charon Sermons from Styx	0 10
Chief Periods of European History; by Edward A Freeman	6 12
Chimes; by Charles Dickens	0 6
Conversion of Heat into Work by W. Anderson	3 12
Convict Colonel; by Fortune du Boisgobey	0 10
Chapters on English Metre; by Joseph B. Mayor	4 12
Gates of Eden; by Annie S. Swan	3 4
Ghost of Brankinshaw; by Emily E. Reader	1 12
Half hours with the best American Authors Selected and arranged; by Chas. Morris, 4 Vols	8 12
History of the Great Civil War 1642-1649; by S. R. Gardiner	13 4
History of India under Queen Victoria from 1836 to 1880, by Capt Lionel J Trotter, 2 Vols	18 12
In the Trades the Tropics and the Roaring Forties; by Lady Brassey	4 12
Is Love a Crime; by Mrs Jagger	3 12
Lady Brassey's Three Voyages in the Sun-beam	1 12
Lake Taneanyika in the bath chair, by Annie B Hore	4 12
Lively Polly by R M Ballantyne	0 10
Masterpieces of the French Drama; by George Saintsbury in Morrocco case	10 0
Mental Disorders and Nervous Affections; by George Moseley	1 12
Money-making men or bow to grow rich, by J E Ritchie	0 10
Percival's Picture Gallery; by A L O E	1 12
Pictorial Cabinet of Marvels	3 12
Riding for Ladies; by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue	8 0
Sanitary Examinations of Water, Air; by C. B. Fox	8 0
Short and Accurate Method of obtaining the Latitude at Sea, by C. Brent	3 4
Slowborough; by Frank E. Emson	0 10
Sudden Death or My Lady the Wolf, by B Scottome	3 12
Sultan Stork and other Papers; by W. M. Thackeray	6 12
Sunshine and Storm in the East, by Lady	0 6
Tabs of the Caliph; by Al Arawiyah	1 12
Viva by Mrs Forester	1 4

'XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual (Guilty River)	0 10
Bairn's Annual	1 0
Belgravia Annual	0 10
Beeton's 'Xmas Annual (Worth His Weight in Gold)	0 10
Bow Bells Almanac	0 6
Bow Bells 'Xmas Number	1 8
Miss Braddon's Christmas Annual (Mistletoe Bough)	0 10
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	0 6
Family Herald, Bound, Vol. LXI	3 0
Fenn's 'Xmas Annual (Chaplain Crase)	0 10
Grant's Christmas Number (Golden Bells)	0 10
Graphic 'Xmas Number	1 0
Hood's Commic Annual	0 10
Illustrated London Almanac	0 10
Illustrated London News, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Judy's Annual	0 10
London Society, 'Xmas Number	0 10
Myra's Journal, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Queen Almanac	0 10
Sylvia's Journal, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Round Table Annual (Three Pretty Maids)	0 10
Richard Dowling's 'Xmas Annual (Skeleton Key)	0 10
Truth, 'Xmas Number	1 0
World, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Young Ladies' Journal, Bound, Vol. 28	4 12
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris	0 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND Co.
26, MEDOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
HAVE ON HAND
TOILET AND BATH
SPONGES! SPONGES!!
of all Qualities and Prices.

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ENGLISH
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AMERICAN

SWEET SCENTS AND PERFUMERY.

ENGLISH MADE
HAIR BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
NAIL BRUSHES
SHAVING BRUSHES
CLOTH AND FLESH BRUSHES.

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SOAPS! SOAPS!! SOAPS!!!
Unrivalled in
Fragrance, Elegance and Superiority,
Richly and Sweetly Perfumed,
of all Prices and Quality.

SOAP CASES
SMELLING BOTTLES
of all Varieties and Descriptions.
TOILET BOTTLES AND STANDS.
PERFUME LAMPS AND ODORATERS.
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PIGMENTS FOR THEATRE AND SOIREES.

TOILET POWDERS
and
PREPARATIONS
for
THE SKIN
THE HAIR
THE TEETH AND GUMS.
ARTICLES FOR THE NURSERY.

GENUINE
PATENT MEDICINES.
Imported Direct from the Manufacturers.

SUPERIOR
WINES AND SPIRITS.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
ABDOMINAL BELTS,
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, Fort, will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

JOHN FORGAN,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE, a Light, Easy Running Miniature BROUGHAM, built at the Royal Carrriage Factory, London.
A GREY ARAB HORSE. The turnout, with set of English leather harness, Rs. 1,150.
Also a Bombay built DOGCART, Rs. 230.
As owner has left Bombay reasonable offers will be considered.
May be seen at the SASSOON REFORMATORY, Grant Road, or will be sent for inspection on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to call over and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the Office of the Company, No. 51, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1887, between 10 to 1 p.m., and to receive new Certificates in exchange for those in the old Company.

BERAMJEE NOWROJEE,
Liquidator.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CUTCH HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1886—87.

THE THIRD CUTCH HORSE and CATTLE SHOW will be held on the 16th January 1887, and the following days, at Kharsara in Bhuj.

PATRON.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH.

COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT, COL. G. R. GOODFELLOW, POLITICAL AGENT, CUTCH.
MEMBERS.
COLONEL C. J. S. CAHILL.
LIEUTENANT ASHBY.
THE DEWAN OF CUTCH.
RANA JALUMSINGJI.
JADEJA JIAJI.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.
JUDGES.
The Superintendent Horse-Breeding Operations and three other Gentlemen to be appointed hereafter.

CUTCH HORSE SHOW 1886—87.
CONDITION.

1. The Rules for the guidance of the Judging Committee herewith published will be in force.
2. In Class III money prizes for "mares in foal" will be withheld until the expected mule is born.

PRIZES.

	1st Koreas.	2nd Koreas.	3rd Koreas.	4th Koreas.	5th Koreas.	6th Koreas.	Total Koreas.
CLASS I.							
† Branded mares bred in India 14·1 and over in foal to or with foal at foot by Government stallion	200	150	100	75	50	25	600
CLASS II.							
The same under 14·1	100	75	50	25	...	..	250
CLASS III.							
D Branded mares or others in foal to Donkey stallion or having mule at foot. (see condition 2.)	75	50	25	...	..	..	150
CLASS IV.							
Colts and fillies under two years, sucklings excluded	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS V.							
Two years old fillies bred in the country	100	75	50	25	..	..	250
CLASS VI.							
Three years old fillies bred in .. Do	115	85	50	30	20	..	300
CLASS VII.							
Geldings under two years bred in Do	150	100	75	50	..	..	375
CLASS VIII.							
Geldings over two years and under three years	150	100	75	50	..	...	375
CLASS IX.							
Geldings over three years and under four years	150	100	75	50	...	..	375
CLASS X.							
All horses and mares over 14 hands	100	75	25	...	..	...	200
CLASS XI.							
All horses and mares for sale at the Show as remounts	150	100	75	...	...	..	325
CLASS XII.							
Galloway between 13.2 and 14 hands	100	75	25	..	...	..	200
CLASS XIII.							
Ponies 13.2 hands and under	100	75	25	...	...	...	200
CLASS XIV.							
Mules bred in this country under two years	75	50	..	..	..	..	125
CLASS XV.							
Mules bred in this country 2 years old and upwards	100	75	..	..	...	..	175
CLASS XVI.							
Donkeys	75	50	..	..	...	..	125
CLASS XVII.							
Camels	125	100	75	50	...	...	350
						Total Koreas	4075

	Prizes.				
	1st Koreas.	2nd Koreas.	3rd Koreas.	4th Koreas.	Total Koreas.
CLASS I.					
Best bull, any breed, under 6 years.	50	30	20	..	100
Do. do. 4 do.	35	25	15	...	75
Do. do. 2 do.	25	15	10	...	50
CLASS II.					
Best pair of trotting bullocks for Shigram, any breed	150	75	50	...	275
Best pair of bullocks for agricultural purposes	150	75	50	...	275
Bullock Calf	35	25	15	...	75
CLASS III.					
Milch Cow	75	50	25	..	150
Heifer	40	30	20	10	100
CLASS IV.					
Best Bull-buffaloe	50	30	20	..	100
CLASS V.					
Milch buffaloe	75	50	25	..	150
Heifer	35	15	10	...	60
CLASS VI.					
Best He-goat	10	7	..	..	17
Best She-goat	17	10	7	...	34
CLASS VII.					
Best Ram	10	7	..	...	17
Best Ewe	17	10	7	...	34
				Total Koreas	1502

RULES.

I. Only bona fide horse-breeders and dealers will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The Judging Committee will decide as to the eligibility of Competitors. Prizes awarded to those declining money prize shall be in the form of Honorary Diploma.

II. A mare of 4 years of age, or less, in foal or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before 4 years of age, will not be eligible to compete.

III. No mares or stock will be allowed to compete as "served by Government Stallions" or "got by Government Stallions" unless a certificate to that effect is produced by the exhibitor. These certificates are obtainable from officers in charge of Stallions.

IV. Intending exhibitors should reach Kharsara on the 15th January 1887 and immediately on arrival apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete. No entries will be received after this date.

V. They should, if possible, at least 2 weeks before the opening of the Exhibition enumerate, in a letter to the Secretary, the exhibits which they mean to send with their description. The inability to send such information, however, does not debar exhibitors from entering their Stock on the 16th January 1887, but it is particularly requested that they should use every endeavour to comply with the above.

VI. Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of its right to compete.

VII. When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the Show, when and where horses should be brought for examination.

VIII. Prizes will be awarded on the day appointed by the President of the Judging Committee.

IX. A certificate (parvana) will be given to each winner of a prize.

X. Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the Stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted, and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed by the Judging Committee as worthy of them, as it is the desire of the Kutch Durbar to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XI. The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Produce (if any)	25
Total	100
If no produce, the total will be	75
All other Stock—	
Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Action	25
Total	100

Marks for action have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

N.B.—The above Show may be taken advantage of by the Public as a fair for the sale of all description of stock and arrangements will be made accordingly for pens outside the Show for any animals for sale brought by owners, and tickets stating their price will be issued to owners on application to the Honorary Secretary.

2. To constitute a gelding both testicles must have been excised.

3. Animals attending the Show will be supplied gratis with liberal rations of food during the time the Fair and Show last.

XII. Owners wishing to sell should apply to the Honorary Secretary who will supply them with tickets stating the fact and the price asked.

J. S. A H Y,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Geddum Bythell and Company, Nos 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February 1887, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of. Dated this 28th day of December 1886.

F. HOOPER
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH } Liquidators.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY

MADAME MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS.

THE BEST, MILDEST, AND MOST EFFECTIVE PILLS EVER PREPARED FOR PRESERVING FEMALE HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

FREE from injurious and harmfull ingredients, and may be used without any danger even by delicate women in removing various distressing symptoms peculiar to Females.

Per Bottle, Re. I-12.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
ATKINSON'S
SOAPS.
WHITE ROSE.
STEPHANOTIS.
GERANIUM.
ESS. BOUQUET.
JOCKEY CLUB.
SANDAL WOOD.
FRANGIPANEE.

Per Case of three Tablets, Rs. 4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, who can also write English Correspondence and make himself generally useful in a merchant's office. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating what salary required, to A B., care of this Paper.

SINGLE-SEATED BROUGHAM, neat and light, by T. Startin & Sons. Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

4 WHEELED DOGCART with Brake, by Edwin Kesteton of Long Acre. To be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S Sale Rooms, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

VICTORIA with MOVEABLE COACHBOXES—Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

BUGGY by SILK and SONS, on view at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

OFFICE SHIGRAM, and DOOR SHIGRAM, by Simpson, of Madras; and other Carriages, to be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

HARNESS, ENGLISH, Two Single Sets. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

FOR SALE Gulf Arab 13-3, age 5 years. Goes in Saddle and Harness. Price Rs. 150. R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Through Bred Newfoundland PUPS, one month old. Apply Mrs. BRAEMER, 7, Clare Road, Byculla.

FERRER-FLETCHER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Next Term begins MONDAY, January 10th. Particulars may be obtained at the School.

SELF-ACTING FOUNTAINS, and Fish Aquaria Round and Square. Prices Moderate. At STEWARD and Co, No 2, Church Gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have received universal recognition for their superiority over all others in all the great exhibitions of the world. Full particulars post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas postage, 1 annas.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Haud and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived; Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK 1887. Price 3 annas, (post paid 10 annas) The TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, RE-OPENS January 17. For Prospectuses, &c., Apply to the Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAMS and BACON.—Fresh supplies, from Maby and Salmon, of their justly celebrated goods are now available at C. N. Patell and Co., No 2, opposite Crawford Market.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office, Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FICHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THE PRESS.—WANTED an EXPERIENCED REPORTER who is also a fair Paragraphist. Send reference to REPORTER, care of Manager, "Pioneer," Allahabad, and mention salary expected.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-each.† Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Teral Hats Rs. 3 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Re. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.; Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones, Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Brooches, and Fine art wood Jewellery, suitable for 'Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—The first day's races will be run on the Mahaluxmee Race-course, on SATURDAY the 8th January 1887. Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

AGENTS WANTED for a First Class local Iron Foundry to canvass for orders. Must thoroughly understand the business and be able to influence it. An Englishman preferred. Terms liberal. Apply by letter to "Alpha," care of this Office.

CHOCOLAT CREAMS, Barley Sugar Everton Soffa Strong Mixts. &c.—PEARS Apollo-Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 1-0; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 0-8. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 28, MEADOW-STREET.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE by Public Auction, by order of Sha Mandlee Haja and Shripal Dhana, the surviving partners of Sha Jatha Pasu, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Babu Tookaram Vani, the mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12 instant at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fasmdaree land or ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, situate lying and being at Gadupdaw Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 212, E. containing by admeasurement one and half Kathees in length, and 22 feet in breadth or thereabouts.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, January 5, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored piece goods, twist, &c.,

7	cases	red border white sarries.
20	,,	coloured prints.
3	,,	,, stawls.
1	,,	,, Lady's cloth.
2	,,	,, woollen cloth.
2	,,	,, gagrapat.
5	bales	grey shirtings.
3	,,	,, dhoties.

AUCTION SALE of Piece Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m., in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, such as dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, drills, T cloth, prints, mudapolams, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 5, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY for Rs. 5,000.

Under instructions from the concerned, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th January 1887, at 4 p.m.:—1 policy of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, No. 129, dated 1st November 1876, for sum assured of Rs. 5,000 on the Life of Mr. John Spencer Burn;—

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable and handsome marble-topped and artistic design household furniture, excellent partition screens, rich kerosine lamps, valuable pictures, beautiful table ornaments and china vases, marble figures, variety of stuffed birds, golden fishes, Agra made hall carpets, white lace curtains, sets of rich cut glass-ware, porcelainware and best plated ware, books &c. &c., the property of R. MACKWEN, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned, at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1887, at 1-30 p.m.

Catalogues published and property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 5, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF valuable landed property at Camatipura Foras Road, opposite Napier Foundry, without the Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground together with the dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Camatipura, Foras Road, near Camatipura 11th Street, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Municipality under No. 31 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 137, and 161 43, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public passage and property of Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Gareewalla, on the west by Cursetjee Sookhjee Road, on the north by the property of Eduljee Cursetjee Banatwalla, and on the south by the Camatipura Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Modows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co., very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany bran new cottage pianoforte, handsome Brussels carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China and Majolica flower vases, table ornaments, table linen, oleographs, &c., the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle stands, ice pitchers, liquor, egg and custard frames, hotwater curry dishes, oval and round waiters, spoons, forks, partition dish, tea, and coffee service, epergne, dish covers, fish knives, and forks with case, souptureen, three light candlebras, table and chamber candlesticks, Rodger's table cutlery, rich Damask table clothes and table napkins, Turkish and bathing towels, toilet covers, very handsome black teak and satinwood and inlaid furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 10 pieces, drawing-room, pier, writing, side and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marble tops, round teapoys, conversation, hall and reclining couches, a handsome satinwood drawing-room set in 5 pieces, corner whatnots, flat and tripod stands, drawing-room, easy, straight, folding and Madras pattern diamond cane, arm and without arm chairs, a Mahogany bran new cottage pianoforte, iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobe, dressing and cheval glasses, a teakwood mirror glass door wardrobe, handsome hall Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome China and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, clock, 1, 2 and 3 light Hink's wind proof table and hanging lamps, an English-made refrigerator, water filter, also bathing tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the executrix of the late Mr. Fazul Hubibbhai, the undermentioned silk clothes which were purchased and made up for the purposes of marriage which did not take place viz:—

Gold and silver embroidered and plain silk sarees or odhnies, ejars, pehrans, kanchlees, polkas, gagra, jubias, kapras, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action at Kasara Bunder.

100 Tons superior selected 1st class teak squares.
75 Tons superior 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK POSTS, BOARDS PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Messrs. Meersamull Shewbux and on account and at the risk of Ally Mahomed Joomu—

About 30 tons posts.
On account and at the risk of Visleboocandass Cursondass—
About 15 tons planks, boards and scantlings.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Buder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia.—

Ex. s. s. Clyde,
150 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

By order of Messrs. B. Feroshaw & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fazul Dossa.—

P J 5621-23—3 cases rich Bohemian glassware, consisting of gilt and decorated candlebra flower vases and pots, gilt and decorated hookas, cups and saucers, rosewater bottles, of sorts, rich sherbet bottles and other stamboul glassware.

On SATURDAY, the 8th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, above Mr. Wesal's, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flowers vases, table and hanging lamps, solid marble tables, rich Brussels carpets, fine-crabe pictures, &c., the property of D. Macropolo Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 5, 1887.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WHISKY

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 23 4

IRISH

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.
Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price ..... Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, ,, ... Rs. 8-14

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
Mr. JEHANGEER B. KURRANEE, Parsee Bazaar Street,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS. Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF

RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY,

ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 17th Regt. Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Comtesse (s), from Karachi; and Mt. Olivet (s), Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

LOST.—Chaugunlal Ghirdur, living at Bholeshwar, reported, to the police that he dropped from his pocket, somewhere between Withuiwady and Shaik Memon Street, on the evening of the 2nd instant, a packet containing gold ornaments set with diamonds and 22 small diamonds, of the collective value of Rs. 510.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 17th Bombay Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Overture	Sicilio	Verdi
Valse	Oyanus	Wheeler
Selection	Zampa	Harold
Polka	Les Grenouilles	Delbruck
Valse	Kate Kearney	Coote
Gavotte	Theodora	Thiere

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Two noted characters, named Shaik Mahomed Moosa and Shaik Mohideen Hoosain, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of currency notes and cash, and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 102-4-0, the property of Mahomed Cassum, a serang of the s.s. Kulna, residing at Nagpada, and No. 2 of receiving a portion of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused No. 1, being an old offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to three months' similar imprisonment.

THE LATE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—The body of a man, apparently a Hindoo, was recovered on Monday from the s. s. Zuari (which vessel recently sank after the collision with the s. s. King Arthur), by Hajee Hoosain, a diver employed by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the owners of the s. s. Zuari. The body was greatly decomposed and unrecognizable. A gold neck ornament, found in the pocket of the deceased, has led to the identity of the corpse as being that of a Hindoo named Luxuman Bheewa, aged 50 years, who was reported missing by his son, Bheewa Luxumon, on the 22nd ultimo, who also gave a description to the police of the ornament his father had in his possession. An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of the deceased Luxumon Bheewa, when the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Luxumon Bheewa was caused by his having been drowned in Bombay harbour in the steamship Zuari."

FOUND DEAD.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo, apparently about 25 years of age, who was found lying dead at the bottom of an excavation of the new drainage works opposite the Bori Bunder Railway Station with his skull fractured, on Monday morning last, was resumed yesterday by the coroner, at the Gaiety Theatre premises. Inspector Burns stated that he caused a batakee to be beaten about the town, and no person came forward to identify the body of the deceased. Deceased was apparently a labourer. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by falling into an excavation in the Mint and Market sewer, but under what circumstances he fell in there is no evidence to say."

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances connected with the collision in the Bombay harbour between the s.s. King Arthur and the s.s. Zuari on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, resumed their investigations at the Fort Police Court on Monday. The following gentlemen composed the Court, under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Staff Commander J. E. Tully, R.N., of H. M. S. Bacchante, Captain O. R. Young, of the s.s. St. Bernard, Captain George Windsor, of the s.s. Accomac, and Captain W. Saunders, of the s. s. Inchgarvie.

Mr. Tomlinson, the probationary pilot, was next called and examined. He detailed what happened before the accident, corroborating the testimony given by the pilot, Mr. Speller, and the third officer, and gave as his opinion that the cause of the accident was due to the Zuari having the King Arthur on her starboard side not posting and passing astern of her. The pilot had not said to witness that the Zuari was on the wrong side of the channel. Witness thought it was a narrow channel in the nautical meaning of the word. The Zuari was on the wrong side of the channel. She should have kept on her starboard side. Witness made out the steamer crossing the King Arthur from port to starboard.

Fakir Ditha, a seacunnee, was then examined.

The serang, Soma Jacka, deposed that he was in the starboard bow of the King Arthur when the collision seemed imminent, and afterwards he ran forward on to the Zuari to assist the passengers on to the King Arthur. Witness went with Captain Raffin with lanterns on the deck of the Zuari, where they saw no one. On going below he saw four corpses. On going up again they saw a man who turned out to be a mate. Witness asked him where the captain was, and he said he was aft. Witness noticed some man lying on the deck and told the mate to pick him up, and then went on the upper deck with the captain.

Ramchandra Visram, the inspector to the coroner, produced the documents of the evidence given by Mr. Lovell, the chief officer, at the inquest held on the bodies.

Mr. Little read from it a portion in which Mr. Lovell stated he saw the white and green lights of the Zuari before the collision.

Examined by Mr. Burder, witness recollected Mr. Lovell telling the coroner at the Morgue that he wished to make some corrections in his evidence. The coroner read over his depositions, and Mr. Lovell admitted they were correct. Witnesses are allowed by Dr. Blaney to read their depositions, but Mr. Lovell never asked to see his depositions. No corrections were made as Mr. Lovell said it was all right.

Mr. Burder applied for a summons on the coroner. Mr. Lovell had asked that gentleman to make corrections in his evidence, and he had not let him see his depositions, and did not make the corrections.

The President declined to grant a summons.

Mr. Burder said he did not see why the coroner should be treated in any particular way. He was an ordinary person and the matter was important. If a summons on him was declined, Mr. Burder said it did not appear as if the Court was willing to hear all the evidence sought to be adduced before it.

Mr. Cooper still declined to grant any summons, but offered to record any protest Mr. Burder might make.

Hajee Hassan Hajee Sultan, a diver, stated that the breach in the Zuari extended over 15 feet in width and 8 feet into the ship. He found the side lamps of the ship. The starboard light was in its position, but the port one was on the rail; he could not recollect whether before or after the rigging. He did not examine the side-lights to see if they had any wicks; but the mast headlight had its wick.

By Mr. Burder: The lamp was in the starboard side light when I found it.

The Court then carefully examined the two lights, and appeared to notice that they were odd ones of different sets.

Mr. Burder: Then you found the broken light nowhere where it ought to have been? I found it jammed in the woodwork of the upper deck on the starboard side. I can't give you the exact spot.

Did you find the screen? Yes, it was knocked in, with the lamps, into two pieces.

How far was it from the breach? I could not tell, as the water carried it backward and forward.

Did you not go down for the lamps? No; I dived to pass the chain round the ship and brought up the lamps as they were in the way. I swear I received no special orders about the lamps.

Who told you to bring up the lamps? I was asked by a serang if there was any broken lamp and to bring it up. I did not see him as I was in the water.

By the Court: I found one dead body; it was jammed underneath the bottom of the main deck with the pressure of water.

Nizam Ibrahim, the mate of the s. s. Zuari, said: I hold a certificate of competency as mate, granted by the Government of Bombay, issued in 1884. I have been only as mate of a steamer two years, and for six months I worked as a seacunnee. Before this I was in sailing vessels. It was my watch on the morning of the 18th inst. from 12 to 6. I came on watch at midnight, when our steamer was near Kennery. The watch before was the captain's, who did not give over charge to me; he remained on duty. I did not notice what time we passed the Kennery Light. I was standing by the captain. Shortly after we saw a revolving red light, a callasee reported a white light, and then a green light on the starboard side, and we were going green to green. Our captain then blew the whistle twice, and I heard two blasts from the other, the King Arthur, and after that the collision took place. Immediately afterwards my captain gave the order to get the boats ready. I got one ready, and then the captain gave me orders to assist the passengers in getting on board the other steamer. I did so, and after [redacted] went below to see if any one was there. I found a corpse on the starboard side in the breach. I then went aft, and, seeing the other steamer going astern and my steamer going down, I jumped into the water. I was picked up by a boat from the King Arthur. I noticed my lights that morning. At 12, when I relieved the captain, I saw the lampman trimming them; they were clear and bright.

Mr. Little: How many side light lanterns belong to a steamer? There are two sets. There is no difference between the lights; one set for kerosine oil, and one for cocoanut oil. We do not use cocoanut oil in one side lamp and kerosine in the other.

Are you sure of that? I am. We do not use different oil in different sets. This damaged lamp does not smell of cocoanut but kerosine. So does the other, the port lamp.

Look at the two lamps; do they both belong to the kerosine set? They are different? Probably they have been broken. At present they are different, with different burners. I can't say whether they belong to the same set.

Just smell the oil in the lamp and say what oil it is? I can't say. I have not tried to burn kerosine oil in a cocoanut oil lamp. I do not know what oil we were burning that night. The red revolving light I saw was on board the light ship. We did not steer for the Sunk Rock Light when coming from Kennery. We steered by the compass, but the light was right ahead of us. I did not see the Dolphin Light.

What course did you follow on your compass? North:

Is your compass correct? I do not know if it is; it is for the captain to look after that. We did not keep on that course till the time of the collision, as after we blew the whistle, the helm was altered to port. Up to the time the helm was altered, the out-coming steamer was on our starboard side. We knew that the lights we saw belonged to an out-going steamer.

Did you at any time see the steamer on your port bow? No. The collision took place within a minute, or three-quarters, after the whistle was blown. The captain blew the whistle. We had two look-outs and a seacunnee at the wheel. The captain did not assist me in getting the boats ready. I did not see what became of the captain after he gave me the order to get the boats ready. I was standing on the starboard side close to the foremast when the collision took place.

Mr. Burder: Was the captain near you? He was at the telegraph. Goolam Hoosain and Fakir were the look-outs, and the seacunnee Hira and I saw the green and white lights at once, together. I reported them to the captain, and we went to port after we heard the whistle of the King Arthur. I did not see how the Dolphin Light bore. It is a green light, but I do not think I would have seen it if I had looked for it.

Now, is it not a fact that the green light you saw was the Dolphin and not the steamer's light? No, it was the steamer's, and we showed them our green light.

Did the captain tell you why he blew the whistle? No, I knew it was to warn the other steamer that we were directing our course to port.

Why was it necessary to warn them? In order that they should go to port.

Since you have been a mate have you ever whistled when passing green to green? Yes, I have done so. It is not necessary, but it is good to give a warning.

Is it customary to land your passengers in *padhoies* before you go on to the quay? No.

Have you never put your excess number of passengers into *padhoies*?

The President: Has this anything to do with the inquiry?

Mr. Burder: O, yes, it has. They bring excess passengers and hide their lights so that the Custom-house officers cannot see them till they land them in *padhoies*, and then show their lights and go on to the bunder. Well, did you ever hide your lights? No.

Where was the captain standing? Between the wheel and the telegraph. I could not say if he saw the red light of the King Arthur.

How did the King Arthur run into you? She made a semi-circle, and ran into us at right angles. (Laughter.) (Witness showed with two models the manner in which the King Arthur circled and collided with the Zuari.)

When you saw your red light, did you notice that there was a crack through the centre of the glass? Yes, I saw it before the night of the collision.

Are you certain that the crack was not large enough to allow air in to blow out the light? No, it was not sufficient.

After the collision did you see the captain or serang of the King Arthur at all on your ship? No.

Did you hear them call? No; I was assisting my passengers on to the King Arthur. I was in the boat forward of the funnel helping them over the bows.

Did you notice if the boat you were standing in was damaged? I did not see if it was. I remember the order to go astern; it was a few seconds before the collision took place.

Examined by Mr. Russell: I remained about three-quarters of an hour, and when I left there was not a single passenger left. Seeing that I did not lower any boats. When I saw the King Arthur's lights there were no other lights about us.

By Commander Tully: Do you replace a lamp in the screen when the side-lights are taken out to be trimmed? Sometimes we do so, but it does not take a long time to trim them.

Were the side-lights taken out this time at 12 o'clock? Yes, and then replaced by the lampman.

You saw the white and green light together on the hull; which side did you see of the hull? I saw the starboard side of the King Arthur's hull.

On what side of the green light did you see the white light? On the right of it.

Mr. Little: Did you see between Kennery or the Sunken Rock? Did you see any pattimar or kotia lights? No, the Sunk Rock light appeared to me all the time to be red.

Heera Ramjee, a seacunnie of the Zuari, said he was at the helm on the morning of the accident. He went on watch at midnight. He steered north after leaving Kennery until he came close to the red light on the Rock.

The two calasees were next examined.

The lamp trimmer of the Zuari, Dalla Justmut, said: The ship had six lights; two sets of each. He burned kerosine oil in three of them and cocoanut oil in the other. In the three lamps before the Court he used kerosine oil. The lamps were in the same state as they were when they came from England. He could not say how it was that the lanterns were not pairs. He trimmed the lights at 12 o'clock.

Sheikh Hoosein Mahomed, the chief engineer, stated that he was in the engine-room at the time of the collision. Just a few seconds before that he had gone full speed astern and stopped when the collision took place. Afterwards he went on deck and got into a boat, but the boat capsized, and he, the captain, the second engineer and the mate fell into the water. He and the engineer got up on the back of the boat and were picked up.

Mr. Burder: The last you saw of the captain then was his sitting with you in the boat? Yes.

And where did you see the mate? In the boat belonging to the King Arthur, which picked me and the second engineer up.

You appear to have at then at once gone and seated yourself in the boat? No; I heard some one call us up, and then I went up. The pressure of steam went down to 30 from 75, owing to water entering into the stoke hole.

The Court adjourned at 6-30 to 9 a.m. this morning.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN BURMA.

PRIVATE THOMAS ATKINS of to-day may be five foot four in his ammunition-boots, less than thirty-three inches round the chest, and hard to keep in hand, but he has still a good deal of the spirit that sent his predecessors of the Light Division up the shot-torn vineyards of the Alma. Twenty soldiers in the Ninghyan district are ordered to cross a river and burn a village. The boat, in which they are to cross, is pointed out to them. Unfortunately, the boat has its bottom knocked out of it by dacoits. Obviously it is the duty of the party to return and point out this distressing fact to the authorities. But the party continues to go on and a detachment of five men and a bugler, a small boy, take off their garments and proceed to swim the river, losing one man as they cross. Then, clad as was Lady Godiva on a certain memorable occasion, they walk up the bank, advance upon the village, where in, for anything they know, there may be a hundred dacoits, and set it alight. Luckily the village is deserted, and the dacoits are flying further into the jungle, so no one is hurt, and the little band returns naked, but not ashamed, having done what they were told to do. The idea of Thomas, whom a paternal Government has supplied with a rifle and a uniform, discarding these trifles and running about the country with nothing on in pursuit of dacoits is very ludicrous, but the little affair has its more solemn side, and it is impossible not to admire the reckless bravery of the four men and the bugler of the 2nd Queens on the Sittang river.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	74·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	57·7
Relative humidity of Air	59
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=10	5·7
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NNE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	297

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CALAMITOUS FIRE IN MADRAS.

THE *Madras Times* of the 2nd instant, in its account of the great fire in the People's Park, Madras, says:—

The spot that appears to have first caught fire was a booth situated exactly in a line with the electric apparatus and between the Vepery gate of the Band Stand enclosure and the gate leading into the Park Superintendent's quarters. It was here that most persons, who were in the Park at the time, first caught sight of the fire, and almost immediately afterwards it was seen to blaze up on a booth exactly opposite, nearly between the Salt Cotaur gate and the General Hospital gate of the enclosure. These two quarters of the enclosure read, as stated above, completely burnt down in a very short space of time. The remaining two quarters were not burnt, namely, between the Vepery gate and the Hospital gate, and again between the gate to the Park Superintendent's quarters and the Salt Cotaur gate. It is popularly supposed that the origin of the fire was the result of incendiarism, but it would be rash to arrive at any conclusion on this point at present. The Rev. Dr. Miller, while entering the enclosure at about 6 p. m., distinctly saw a man at the back of the *Kolatum* booth with some fire on the ground close by the booth. Early this morning, Dr. Miller was in the Park going over the whole thing again in his mind, looking at the distance between the spot where he saw the man and the site on which the booth stood, and has a theory on the subject which will, no doubt, receive full consideration.

In the interval during the first and the second outbreaks of the fire a number of the crowd, chiefly men, rushed into the booths, knocked holes into the backs and escaped. This means of escape, however, was stopped up when the second outbreak occurred, and a great rush was then made to the Hospital gate and to the Salt Cotaur gate, and great heaps of people were found in the gateways. Mr. Higginbotham, Jr., and Mr. T. A. Reardon rushed into the middle of the heaps and rescued many. There were some Europeans and East Indians at the Salt Cotaur gate rendering great assistance in saving life, the Ordnance Artificers and European Soldiers being very conspicuous in this work. Mr. G. L. Chambers, Mr. Tom Luker, Mr. Nicholas and others also worked energetically near the Salt Cotaur gate. At the General Hospital gate, an Eurasian, Mr. Beale, saved Mr. Waller (of Messrs Waller and Co). It appears that Mr. Beale was engaged knocking down portions of the booths during the fire, and his attention was attracted by the cries of one of Mr. Waller's sons, a lad aged about 14 years. The lad stated that his father was in the flames at the gate. Mr. Beale immediately rushed to the spot and found Mr. Waller lying at full length on his stomach with fire all around him. His two hands were lifted off the burning material on the ground; and he was utterly helpless. Mr. Beale laid hold of both hands and proceeded to pull Mr. Waller out of the place, but found, to his horror, that the skin on Mr. Waller's hands pealed off like a pair of gloves. Mr. Beale then rushed to Mr. Waller's legs and succeeded in rescuing him from the flames. Mr. Waller appeared to be, for some moments, unconscious, and afterwards asked for water, which Mr. Beale procured for him. Mr. Beale then put forth all his strength and lifted Mr. Waller bodily off the ground, but it is said he was helped in placing Mr. Waller in a carriage which conveyed him to the Hospital. Here Mr. Waller's injuries were attended to, and he was then taken on to his residence on the Mount Road. The assistance of Mr. Huntley and Mr. W. E. Smith (chemists) was procured at once, and Mr. Beale then left for his own home. The body of two young East Indians, ladies, the Misses Ross (sisters) were discovered in one of the booths. The body of a Mrs. Hammond, an East Indian lady recently married, was also found in a booth with life extinct. It is said that the only means of identifying these bodies was by the earings or rings and portions of the clothing worn. Relatives conveyed the bodies home to New Town. Another East Indian, Apothecary Fernandes, is missing and appears to have been identified among the heaps of dead bodies lying about the inner enclosure of the Band Stand to-day. It is said that other East Indians were more or less injured; and a Mrs. Cullanan, the wife of a diver employed in the Harbour Works, was seriously injured about her legs, and is now in hospital.

The number of dead bodies found in the Park is said to be 244, while 104 persons were found to be alive, but injured. These latter were taken to the hospital, and up to 12 noon 48 had died. A coroner's inquest was held in the Park this afternoon.

The same paper gives the following further particulars in a later issue:—

It was bruited about yesterday that the electric light was the cause of the fire. This rumour, we are told, demands an emphatic denial. It was rumoured that, in testing the apparatus that evening, the wires leading to the Band Stand caught fire. In the first place the wires were not connected with the apparatus, and therefore no testing could go on. The apparatus had been returned from Arconum that day, but on examination it was discovered that the coils were fused and required to be replaced by fresh coils from Arconum. It may be mentioned, however, that there were some workmen and others about the engine shed of the electric apparatus, and that a young East Indian lad observed a blaze on the booth opposite the shed, evidently about the same time that it was observed from inside the enclosure. He called the attention of his father, Mr. Freeman, to it. Mr. Loane, of the Madras Municipality, appears to have been in the shed at the time, and he, with Freeman, proceeded at once to the booth and endeavoured to put out the flame, failing which, they set to work and pulled down as much as they could of the booth. The flames, however, had by this time made considerable progress. Mr. Loane and Mr. Freeman were afterwards seen within the enclosure, together with Mr. W. J. Eales, working hard in rescuing persons from the heaps that had fallen in the gateways. This version of the affair comes from the mouths of eye-witnesses, and from one at least who was at the General Hospital gate trying to escape from the fire. In the midst of the excitement and commotion, there were found people base enough to turn the occasion to an opportunity for loot. Some native women were plundered of their jewellery, and some of the booths were also despoiled. An Ordnance Artificer, named Lukin, while rendering assistance, picked up a watch, which he immediately handed over to the police. The booths ranged along the road outside the Vepery gate, of course, did not suffer, as the flames had to a great extent been extinguished by the time they reached that quarter. The Temperance booth, of the Church of England Temperance Society, was one of the booths situated along this road, and the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, who took an active interest in getting up the booth, alluding to the fire in his sermon at Trinity Chapel, Park Town, this morning, said that a merciful Providence had changed the course of the wind at the very moment that the flames were nearing the Temperance booth. Mr. Goldsmith broke down in his sermon, and many members also of the congregation were in tears. When the fire commenced and the mass of people were endeavouring to get out of the enclosure, some Europeans and Eurasians made for the Band Stand and dodged the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Handley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chambers, Captain Hamilton Mr. Mersh, two ladies and two children were among those at the Band Stand; Mr. French, the Reporter of the *Standard*, being there also. The heat from the flames becoming unbearable, the ladies and some of the gentlemen left the Band Stand and made their escape from the enclosure.

The Commander-in-Chief visited the Park at about 8-30 a.m. yesterday, and about the same hour the Hon. C. G. Master visited the General Hospital.

There was only one fire engine on the grounds, and that was kept at the police sheds. It was empty. This fire engine was brought on the scene, and, after being supplied with water from an adjacent tank, began to play on the fire, but was found to be almost useless. Two more effectual engines were then brought from the Gun Carriage Factory, and with the joint labours of European soldiers, Ordnance Artificers and citizens, the fire was got under. Lady Arbuthnot, on being led out of the enclosure, was hustled about, and received some rough handling. The first Prince of Travancore was in the enclosure, and had just bought a Waterbury watch when the cry of fire was raised. The Prince, however, managed to escape.

The dead bodies that were lying exposed in the Park were all removed yesterday afternoon after the inquest.

H. E. the Governor has received the following telegrams from the Secretary of State for India and from the Viceroy:—

TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"2nd January, 12-10 A.M.—Her Imperial Majesty the Queen desires to express her sympathy with the sufferers in the calamitous fire reported to-day."

TELEGRAM FROM THE VICEROY.

"1st January, 1 P.M.—Your telegram of to-day, I deeply sympathise with you and the familes of the sufferers."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all vitiosities and impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes an unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 8a. 8d. All Chemists and Perfumers throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Java, Australia, China, Japan, &c. Wholesale Depôt: Dowgate, London, E.C. Farringdon and Co., Ltd.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

A BOMBAY Delegate contributes the following sketch of the recent Congress to a Calcutta paper:—

Now that the Congress is dissolved after its arduous work during the last three days, it may not be uninteresting or uninstructive to give my own impressions with regard to the variety of business it has been able to transact. It may be safely acknowledged that this second National Indian Congress is a complete success. Nay, it is something more. It is a complete vindication of the enlightened and liberal policy which the British Crown and Parliament first laid down half a century ago. The Congress is the natural outcome of that slow but steady progress which English education has been making among our countrymen in all parts of this vast Empire. Unparalleled as is the British Indian Empire in the annals of the world, more unparalleled still is this phenomenon of picked men of the various communities of India, separated the one from the other by hundreds of miles, differing in race, religion, and customs, who should assemble on a common platform for a common purpose, and that, too, in the very heart of the capital of the Empire. For we should never forget the vast extent of India. When each province is almost as large as France, or Spain, or Austria, when, in fact, all the provinces together, which now constitute British India, are equal in area to Europe, excepting Russia, the political phenomenon which Calcutta has witnessed since Monday last, must be pronounced unprecedented. It is not only unprecedented in the history of India, but in the history of the world. For when, we may ask, has history recorded of a single instance in times, ancient or modern, of whole nations, I mean picked men of the various communities of which India is made up, separated one from another by hundreds of miles, and differing in race, religion, and customs, of whole nations, having assembled on a common platform, animated by a common instinct, to work for a common cause, and that cause nothing short of the political welfare of their fellow-men. I consider this event to be quite an epoch in the annals for our countrymen—an epoch of which not only we Indians should feel proud, but every genuine Englishman also. As the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nowroji justly observed in his inaugural address, the Congress has been made possible only because of English rule. It is British freedom of speech and thought, British liberty, British institutions, British statesmanship, British sympathy and British righteousness, that have all combined to evolve the present Congress. Never even in the "halcyon" days of Vikramaditya, or in the palmiest days of Akbar, could such an assemblage have become possible. All honour and gratitude, therefore, to our rulers, who have so far helped us to emancipate ourselves from a degrading slavery, and to struggle for, nay ambitiously aspire to these higher political aspirations, which, when realised, shall add greater glory to, and reflect greater lustre on, the British name. This I take to be the happy result of a century of British rule. Though I am not one of those "emotional" men who grow enthusiastic on any particular subject, I cannot help wishing that William Zachray Macaulay had been present to witness the political phenomenon now displayed to the entire civilised world. How it would have gladdened his heart to know that the whirligig of time had wrought out those changes which he had so sagaciously forecast half a century ago, sooner or immeasurably sooner than he had ever hoped or anticipated. In his own words, it may be truly observed that "the public mind of India" has so far expanded under the English system that it has, in reality, "outgrown" it. That "by good government," the statesmen of England have educated us, Indians, into a capacity for better government. Nay more, "that having become instructed in European knowledge," we have already arrived at that stage in the history of our European political condition, when we are able to "demand institutions." The day of which he was not sure has come to pass. And I take it to be the proudest day in English history. And yet with a strange want of apprehension, with a lamentable grasp of the real situation, there are among us a certain class of Anglo-Indian critics, official and non-official, who would still attempt to avert or retard it. But we can afford to treat with silence, if not something worse, the endeavours of such short-sighted critics. Who has ever succeeded in stopping a rising tide by his Partingtonian mop or, for that matter, with his tiny goosequill?

But to return to the proceedings of the Congress. Firstly, I must say that this second Congress has far surpassed the first in point of strength and publicity. We at Bombay sat more as a private conference, and shut out the public from witnessing our proceedings. Again, being the first of its kind, we were not so overpoweringly strong in numbers. Perhaps, that was an advantage. All beginning should be modest. The strength of the rivulet at its source is always feeble; but as it glides on in its onward course, both its momentum and force increase till at last its power becomes irresistible. Not that the second Congress has arrived at such a stage, but it is certainly true that the demonstrations, which have accompanied its sittings here, have attracted greater notice, and the work done has been of a more practical character. The first Congress formulated abstract principles of great pith and moment. The second Congress chalked out a line of *action* on those principles. This is exactly what is wanted. Unless you first lay down broad principles, you can never proceed to details.

The programme of business looks tremendous at first sight. So many subjects were crowded into a limited space of time that I and some of my friends were positively startled. It was also felt by Delegates from Madras that, perhaps, the subjects might have been fairly curtailed. At any rate, we come with the impression that the two subjects of most pressing urgency might have been enough, namely, the question of representative Legislative Councils and that of the Public Service Commission. By confining the Delegates to these two topics, more elbow room for discussion would have become available, and, in all probability, the subjects would have been treated out to greater satisfaction. The President would not have had the disagreeable necessity of limiting each speaker to the orthodox ten or fifteen minutes. However, I am free to acknowledge that the series of Resolutions on the Jury system were not inopportune, though of minor importance. These would have fared none the worse, had they been allowed to stand over for another twelve months. The same might be said of the Volunteering question. It is very easy to say we should all volunteer ourselves for the defence of the country. We speak like so many irresponsible units. The Government has a serious responsibility in the matter, not that I am opposed to the question. What I think is that so serious a question, involving high policy, and bristling whith innumerable controversial points, should not be taken on hand till we have exactly understood the difficulties which are in the way. There are other domestic reforms of a more pressing nature which need to be firstly looked into. And it is unwise to embarrass the Government, while those reforms are pending. I fear my observations will not meet with general approval. But for all that I cannot help remarking that the Congress might have exercised better discretion by letting alone a question which I take to be premature, notwithstanding the fact that the importance of Native Volunteering was affirmed with acclamation by the assembled Delegates. I fear in some grave matters we are apt to look more from our own point of view, forgetting that our rulers, though alive to the question, look at it from another. There is more practical wisdom in first studying the objections, urged by those arrayed on the other side of a controversy than forcing on a solution.

There was more rationale in referring to the condition of India, and I am pleased that it has thus, for the first time, been brought prominently to the notice of our rulers. But this is a large subject which would demand a treatise by itself. The Resolutions on the Public Service question and the question of the expansion of Legislative Councils on an extended and elective basis are sufficiently practical. No doubt, there is a deal of difference as to the details, but the Congress has done wisely in confining itself to those particulars only on which there is absolute unanimity. The speeches of Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji and Mr. Chandravarkar were admirable. The former was not only eloquent in his address, but perfectly temperate in tone and moderate in the views he expounded. The audience listened to him with rapt attention. We have often been told that Mr. Bannerji is a firebrand, and that he carries his rhetoric too far. That his speeches sadly lack sobriety of judgment and moderation in expression. Whatever his critics may say, so far as this particular speech of his at the Congress goes, I must say it was the best that the Delegates heard. And my Bengal friends should be congratulated on possessing, among them, an orator of his ability and eloquence—one who has in him the fire of inspiriting an audience. I trust and hope he may utilise the talents which nature has endowed him to the most noble purposes of his people and his Government. As I wish in this place to steer clear of the rocks of controversial matter, I would say next to nothing on the merits of the series of Resolutions passed at the Congress. But I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere gratification at the success achieved by this second Congress under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, assisted as he was by the three energetic Secretaries, by Mr. W. C. Bonnerji and other gentlemen, who have had a share in the organisation. The temper and tone of discussion of all the Delegates without exception are much to be admired. And as to the Bengal Delegates, it is bare justice to them to say that they resisted the temptation of "orating" with remarkable self-denial. Whatever may be the outpourings of the Bengal Press—and I am not quite in a position to say that their outpourings are unjustifiable—I was delighted to find the Bengal Delegates a body of very intelligent gentlemen, who thoroughly well understood their responsibility, and, who therefore, did their best to discuss the various subjects in a way to which not even the most hostile critic could take objection. It is much to be hoped that this tone may be invariably found in the writings of the Press. Strength of language may be one thing, vehemence another, and rabid vapouring a third thing. Strength and vehemence may be occasionally necessary, provided the bounds of legitimate discussion are closely preserved. With strength there must be dignity and patience, a philosophic serenity born of the conviction that truth, however it may be at the bottom of the deep, must cry out in the end. Critics who habitually revel in statements opposed to truth might be well left alone. For, as the President observed in his closing speech, truth must shine at last as irresistibly as the day. Sobriety of judgment, candour, tolerance of opinion, and unswerving truth—these are the virtues which the Indian Press should sedulously cultivate, for it is these alone that will, in my humble opinion, enable it to become a power in the land—a power respected by the people, and respected by the rulers.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Committee sat for its third sitting in the Mayo Hall on Friday last, the members present being:—Sir Charles Aitchison, president; Sir Charles Turner; the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Quinton, and Messrs. Stewart, Stokes, Peacock, Crosthwaite, White, Ramaswmy Moodelliar, R. C. Mittra, Kazi Shah-ud-deen, Rao Lakshmonjee Krishna Nutton, and the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed.

The first witness called was Mr. Rustomjee, a native of Bombay, and a member of the Civil Service since 1874, an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade. He thought there was some dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of appointing natives to the Statutory Civil Service. The dissatisfaction, in his opinion, was based more on mere envy and jealousy than anything else: not that the candidates were appointed by patronage, or that objection was taken to the provisions of the Statute. He would not recommend any change in the Statute himself, but thought there should be some sort of educational test. The definition "native of India" was wide enough, and he would make no change in regard to natives of native States in alliance with the Crown. For admission to the Statutory Civil Service the best plan would be to nominate candidates in different provinces, applying to them every test the Government thought fit; there should be some sort of competition by the result of which members should be chosen. In making selections he would certainly depend upon family as a first qualification; he would then look to wealth, and inquire whether landowners would not take to service under Government. The educational test should then be applied. After the selection of Statutory men and examinations held, they should be made to go to England—every one of them, most certainly; and they should be made to go through some probation, like selected candidates after nomination. He would give them the same allowances as were given to English civilians after passing the open competition, namely, £300 a year. He would reserve the power to appoint to the Statutory Service men of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service provided they were made to go regularly up the ladder from the bottom; he would not place them in the middle of the list or anything like that. When in England he knew five or six native gentlemen who were studying there also; he had seen some who had come out again, mostly, however, in Bombay, but not many in the North-West. In reply to Mr. White he said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to be able to say that the old Uncovenanted Service men of proved merit and ability were dissatisfied with the method eventually adopted for recruiting the Statutory Civil Service. He did not think Uncovenanted servants of proved merit and ability should have been dissatisfied at the turn which matters took, even in face of the Duke of Argyll's despatch to the Government of India, because they entered the Service with their eyes open, and when they so entered they knew exactly the appointments they would get. He did not see why the rules should be now changed to benefit another class. He admitted that every man looked forward to some improvement, but did not think that any one dreamed when he entered the Uncovenanted Service that he would ever be appointed from it to the Civil Service. He was aware of no disappointment. Looking to the words of the Statute that men of proved merit and ability might be appointed to posts reserved for Covenanted Civilians, he thought there might be some ground for complaint among Uncovenanted servants, who had proved their ability and merit by long service, in cases where their claims to such appointments were overlooked. He would recruit the Uncovenanted Service from all natural born subjects of her Majesty, and not from the natives of India exclusively, as defined in the Statute. He would have some sort of open competition so as to admit even outsiders. Special appointments should go to those who did well. He had known men of good families serving for Tehsildarships, and at Jaunpore a member of the ex-royal family of Delhi was endeavouring to secure such an appointment. He would recruit for the Uncovenanted Service from each province separately, otherwise one province would be filled with residents from other provinces, whereas the object should be to give the residents in their own provinces all possible chance. There was greater sympathy among the people with a person a resident of their own province, and there would be a greater readiness to carry out the orders of the higher officials in such cases. On the questions of pay and furlough he was not in a position to offer any suggestions.

Syed Farid-ud-din, the Subordinate Judge of Agra, was the next witness. He said he was appointed on 1st July 1875, and from his experience found the educated classes did not approve of the existing system of appointing natives to the Statutory Civil Service. The first reason was that the members of the Statutory Civil Service had not the same status as members of the Civil Service; the second reason was that they were not so well educated as those of the Civil Service ought to be, and they had no experience. There was also a distinction between English and native officers, which was very repugnant to native feeling, such distinctions being apparent in pay, leave rules, and distinctions were visible in many other matters, also in that of social intercourse. He would suggest as a remedy that candidates should be selected from the Uncovenanted Service; and if the Statutory Service was retained, he would select to it from the Uncovenanted Service. He thought it essentially necessary to select from good families, and if the Statutory Service were retained it should be recruited from men of such families who had already shown their capacity in the Uncovenanted Service. It was not essentially necessary to send the selected candidates to England for training, though, if they went there, they might acquire English customs and the social habits of Englishmen, which was desirable. He had two nephews whom he treated as his sons. He had sent both to England; both were members of the English Bar, one practising at Lucknow, the other at Allahabad. The expense was serious, but he was satisfied in a high degree with the education they had secured in England, which was of a class not possible to be secured in India. With regard to the general system of recruitment to the Civil Service, there were two grounds of objection, first as to the age and secondly that the marks assigned to Arabic were not the same as for Latin and Greek. For Mahomedans Arabic, and for Hindus Sanskrit, should be raised to the same standard and number of marks as were assigned to Latin and Greek for Englishmen. He would make no distinction in marks as between English and native candidates. The age should in no case to below 21, the limit being 23. If the Government finances could afford it, scholarships might be established in aid of those who desired to go to England, or passage-money allowed. All respectable men, however, ought to desire to spend their own money in sending their sons to England. They should be one examination and at one place in India, whichever Government might choose to select. He would, however, prefer England to India. If

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

ALTHOUGH business here has not been entirely closed over the New Year holidays, the absence of Home telegrams has kept it within very narrow limits. In Cotton some few transactions have been put through, although the only recent public advices have been from New York, where Futures in the interval have advanced 5 points. Wheat, too, has been steadily dealt in throughout, the firmness on the other side being sufficient apparently to overcome the upward tendency in Exchange with which it was very evident we should re-open this morning.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return published this morning is, of course, only up to Thursday last, and is therefore still affected by the influences incidental to the holidays. Still the position shows some slight signs of improvement, the Cash Balance being up to 11½ lakhs, while trade demands exhibit a diminuition of 3½ lakhs. Of course, 65½ lakhs of a Cash Balance to begin the busy season with cannot but be regarded as a most inadequate provision, and the market reflects that opinion in the firmness shown both by the banks and in the bazaar. To-day 6½ per cent. is being offered for short loans without bringing out many lenders, and 7 per cent. is practically the rate.

The following are the changes exhibited in the Bank return published to-day :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	11,60,272
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	1,23,416
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	5,54,741
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	33,337
Loans	Inc. ,,	12,54,322
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	4,13,910
Cash with other Banks	Dec. ,,	2,05,975
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	11,58,299

EXCHANGE.—Since we closed for the holidays the pointers have all been in favour of an advance in the Sterling value of the Rupee. Bar Silver in London advanced from 46½d. to 46¾d. per oz. on Friday last, and this morning Reuter gave us advice of extra allotments of Council Drafts to the extent of about 28½ lakhs, viz., Rs. 9,80,000 on Calcutta in Bills at 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 5 25-32d., Rs. 7,65,000 in Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5 24-32d. to 1s. 5 27-32d., and 11 lakhs in Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 5 13-16d. to 1s. 5,27-32d. per rupee. These purchases, in addition to 30 lakhs on Thursday at about 1-16d. less, make, with the sales at the weekly biddings, a total of nearly 97 lakhs of Council Drafts taken up within the week, and affords strong evidence, if we had not got it already, in the state of our Money Market here of the demand for remittance to this side. Under the circumstances that we should open here this morning to an advance of 1-16d. on Thursday's closing rates was only what was to be expected. The tone has remained very steady throughout at the advance, and a considerable amount of private paper has been placed—partially the result of accumulations during the holidays no doubt—on the basis of 1s. 6 1-16d. for 3 months' Credits ready, 1s. 6 1-32d. for February and 1s. 6d. for March to May delivery. The following are closing rates ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 1-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight ..	1·90d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has opened with a somewhat steadier tone in view of the improvement in Exchange and the better quotations from London whence Consols come ¼ higher at 100¾ and Rupee Paper ⅛ better in Fours at £72 and ¼ up in 4½ per cents at £74½. Here Fours are firm at Rs. 97 5-16, Fours-and-a-half nominal at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—Business reopened again to-day, but, so far as this market is concerned, only in a very partial manner. In quotations very few changes have taken place, and these are not upwards. Spinning Mills are partially Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 easier. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 dearer.

COTTON.—There is still but a very limited demand on the part of exporters, the only transaction taking place being occasional parcels of Bengals and lots of stapled Omras for which latter there is a special enquiry. Sellers, however, continue as firm as ever, and of Broach there are native buyers at any concession from current prices which we quote as follows :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, Jan.	143	152	163
Broach Mar.	213		118
Dholleras, April	183	188	197
Staple Omra, Jan ...	188	192-3	
Medium staple Omra..	180	Jan.	
Belatee. ,, ..	168	Jan.	
Julgaum, Mar. ,, ..	177		

For the sake of uniformity we publish below the statistical figures which we usually give in our Saturday's report. The most noticeable feature in these is the comparatively free receipts at the American ports, which scarcely look like confirming the small crop estimates which we have latterly heard so much of.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's receipts	236,000	192,000	154,000
,, exports to U. K.	99,000	56,000	86,000
,, ,, Cont.....	72,000	39,000	55,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,703,000	3,598,000	3,665,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ..	1,405,000	1,079,000	1,325,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	893,000	949,000	959,000
,, Stock in the Ports"	1,110,000	1,135,000	1,016,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Total supply of all kinds.....	3,260,000	3,100,000	2,750,410
,, ,, Surats	268,000	152,000	320,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	672,000	511,000	604,000
,, London	14,000	17,000	47,000
American Afloat	290,000	220,000	260,000
East Indian ,, ...	41,000	18,000	25,000
	1,017,000	796,000	936,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	4 15-16d.	6d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	3 15-16d.	4 3-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	1 5-6d.	¼d.	1¼d

WHEAT is still in active request owing to the firmness of advices from Europe, and at about a half anna per cwt. under quoted rates a large business could be done, but sellers are exceedingly firm, and even at quotations quite adverse to contracting for large lines. We quote per cwt. railway terms :—

	Old.	New.
Fine Pessy	4-10	4-9-6
No. 1 do.	4-9	4-8-6
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-7	4-6-6
Red Ahmedabad	4-3-6	4-1

SEEDS are firm all round at about previous prices.

FREIGHTS are not what could be called active, but there is nevertheless a fairly steady business doing. Engagements have been made for Liverpool this month's loading at £1-1s. and for Hull, February loading, at £1-1-3 per ton. The speculators are also offering to book for all the season for any of the leading ports at £1-2-6 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	233 ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	51,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
,, ordinary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445 xd
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 10	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co. ..	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	15	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,300 xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	460
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Maimar M'anfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Beras Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	385 xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	1225 xd
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	605

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£1462

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire insuran Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	390
Allianoe Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Beliary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	890
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	640
Cooria Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dharamsey S. & W. Co	...	...	...	...	...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070 xd.
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 20	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,750	1,000	1,000	..	960
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,034	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hyderabad Spining Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	820
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,445
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Shaikoo	1,800	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,127½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Maokunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	635
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,222½
Manugon spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,450
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	420½
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	555
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soondersas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	470
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	780

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	165 / 115
Badhan Pills & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	112
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3 p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100 nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
Eydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	255	255	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36	330
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.c.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 8	30
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	..	102
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	55 xd.
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	..	185 x
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	195

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th December, as compared with the statement of the 23rd December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 23. Rs.	Dec. 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public epposits at Head Office ...	45,84,299	57,44,571
do. do. at Branches	15,43,993	16,75,409
Other Deposits	1,71,48,451	1,77,03,192
Post Bills	17,590	14,045
Cash Credits undrawn	11,43,103	11,19,722
	3,69,43,436	3,87,54,939
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,10,271	41,77,034
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	30,75,874	31,25,749
Loans, on Security of do	47,22,231	59,76,603
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	1,681	3,264
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,84,77,142	1,80,53,532
Stamps	32,935	32,931
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	...	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	7,20,641	5,14,666
Cash and Currency Notes	53,99,973	65,58,272
	3,69,43,436	3,87,54,939

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bhownugger, cleared last evening, for Bhownugger, under Nacoda Vali Mahomed, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE s s Mt Olivet, 1,639 tons, Captain E Gammell arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Mauritius (Dec. 22), with a cargo of sugar and 120 deck passengers, men, women and children.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Commilla, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under Captain O R Mitchell, from Karachi, with a cargo of indigo, hides, cotton, seeds, &c, and the following passengers :—Mr P Mackinnon, Mr N Macmichael, Mr Wm Currie, Mrs Hall, Mr B Godfold, Mr E Lloyd, Mr C J Anderson, Lt-Col Mackenzie, Mr G S Young, Revd H Duff, Mr Petrocochino, Mr H R Cobbold, Mr J Britton, and 205 deck, including five soldiers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Archimede.	1349	C. Octave	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Roumania..	2207	J. Haris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Bokhara....	1699	C. Edwards	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Thames	2131	W. A. Seaton ...	E	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Atrato	2066	G. Gordon.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Huzara	1344	D. Campbell....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. Thwaite.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	W. Sanders	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Accomac ..	1629	G. W. Windsor.	O	Bates Craig & Co
,, L. Tower ..	1809	G. Nelson	O	Bates Craig & Co.
,, Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
4	Commilla (s).....	Mitchell	Karachi.
	Mt. Olivet (s)	Gammell.....	Mauritius, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Nurjehan (s).....	Mason	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Bhownagar, obtained her port-clearance, last evening for Bhownagar.

The following vessels has commenced to load since yesterday :—
Brig Amizade, for Mozambique.
Steamer King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
,, Mobilie, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.
,, Thames, for China.
,, Satara, for Coast and Karachi.
,, Chupra, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s), 17 cases clocks, P. Batonji ; 500 boxes bar-soap, E H Allarakhia ; 6 cases machinery, F W Shallis.

FROM LONDON.

Roumania (s), 65 cases bottle ale, Glade and Co.
Nepaul (s), 80 cases brandy, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 butt sherry, Sorabji Cowasji ; 360 cases brandy, Jamsetji Nowroji ; 110 cases brandy, and 50 cases beer, D Cowasji.
Dago (s), 81 cases oilmanstores, Ahmedali Salleybhai ; 26 cases brandy, and 15 cases claret, D P Batha and Co ; 10 cases medicines, Nuthoo Moolji and Co ; 21 packages medecines, &c., G. Groom and Co ; 45 cases brandy, D Cowasji ; 1 case gill mouldings, A Abdool Ali ; 25 drams turpentine, A Sumsodin.
Huzara (s) 8 packages medicines, Cooper Madon and Co ; 25 cases claret, Volkart Bros ; 110 cases old Tom Gin, Manekji Bhicaji ; 25 cases writing paper, B Shapurji.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam (s), 1 case false pearls, Owen and Okell.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam (s), 40 cases writing paper, B Shapurji.
Posseidon (s), 9 packages medicines, Cooper Madon and Co ; 50 cases beer, H Janni.
Bokhara (s), 1 package medicines, B Cullianji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s), 50 cases pale ale, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3 casks whisky, G Groom and Co ; 59 cases whisky, J M Horn ; 125 casks beer, F Sands and Co ; 17 bales printing paper, B Shapurji.
Clan Macdonald (s), 55 cases whisky, Dhanjibhai Cowasji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia (s), 12 cases clocks, E Heptoola.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago (s), 50 cases brandy, D P Batta and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Challenor, Capt, Bo, RA, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 3.

Eccles, Capt, Bo, 43rd Lt.-Infy, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 4.

Sanlez, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on leave, from Poona.
Urquhart, Capt, Mad, RA, on leave, from Ellichpur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Barrow, Capt, Bl, D A Q M G, to join, to Simla.
Collie, Surg, Bo, IMS, on duty, to Ratnagiri.
Justice, Col, Mad, 6th M H C, to rejoin, to Raichore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 5, 1887.

1. The following extract from General Orders is published for information.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1886.

The following appointments are made :—To be Lieuts—No 601, Mr J P Cornforth and No 602, Mr J B A Ross.

2. Corpl B W Hughes, A Company, is granted three months' leave of absence from the 1st instant to 31st March 1887.

3. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at Quarter Master Soundy's at 6 p.m., this day, Wednesday, 5th January. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

BISHOP—December 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Major L T Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of twin daughters.

NOTICE

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the EVENING PARTY at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR HILL, on the 5th instant, are requested to DRIVE in by the Lower Gate.

H. G. GELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1887.

ART POTTERY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MY BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED from the 12th January and will be visited periodically, the same as up-country stations.

All orders and accounts should be sent to No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

N. LAZARUS.
OCULIST OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
As is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILLIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LEBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* * AGENTS WANTED.

THE ORIGINAL
"SYMPATHETIC"
PIANO
The Highest Medal and Certificate for Indian Piano at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION was awarded the
"SYMPATHETIC"
GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN INDIA,
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.
The experience of nearly thirty years proves that these Pianos are PAR EXCELLENCE the best suited for the climate of India. Unlike most German Manufactured instruments, these pianos will stand at English Concert Pitch.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARES, Rs. 850.
SYMPATHETIC GRAND, Rs. 1,300.
SCHIEDMAYERS from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800
UPRIGHT SQUARES, Rs. 400 to Rs. 750.
COTTAGE PIANOS, Rs. 230 to Rs. 800
S. ROSE AND Co., BOMBAY.
See our illustrated price list, post free.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the aid of the mutual adiuation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very favoured buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by putting his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the Military and Private Secretaries, Surgeon. Major L. A. IRVING, and Captain B. M. HAMILTON, will leave for Karachi at 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, 6th, RETURNING to BOMBAY via CUTCH MANDVI on SUNDAY, 23rd instant. Telegrams, letters, &c., FOR DELIVERY to members of the party while on tour may be addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post-town. Parcels, packets, &c., of which the immediate delivery is not necessary, should be addressed "PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY."

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1887.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S resignation is bringing in its train greater consequences than the accession of Mr. Goschen to the Cabinet. It is likely to prove the prelude to the formation of a Coalition Ministry, in which the Moderate Liberals of the Unionist persuasion will have an effective share. Lord Iddesleigh, it is stated, will leave the Foreign Office and be succeeded there by Lord Salisbury, whil Lord Cross, whom Lord Randolph Churchill endeavoured to exclude from the Cabinet six months ago, will also retire upon his peerage. Mr. Smith will take the leadership of the House of Commons, giving up for that purpose the Secretaryship for War, and taking upon himself the office of First Lord of the Treasury —a responsible post, but one which has comparatively little departmental work connected with it, and the holding of which will be more compatible with the due discharge of the duties of leadership than the War Office. Lord Morley, who is named as Mr. Smith's successor, was Under-Secretary for War in Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1880, and was one of the earlier participators in the Liberal revolt against the Home Rule Bill. Lastly, the vacancy at the India Office is to be filled by another seceding Liberal peer, Lord Northbrook. The appointment, by the way, will be appreciated in India, where people have not yet found out that the best of Home Secretaries is necessarily the best of Secretaries of State for India. The only intelligible theory in connection with these changes is that they are the result of a conviction on Lord Hartington's part that if the Ministry is to live out anything longer than the life of a butterfly, it must be infused with a perceptible Liberal element, and that above all things it must be made stronger. Viscount Cross has confessedly not been a source of strength to either Lord Salisbury's first or his second administration, and he is to go. Lord Iddesleigh, whose amiability would it is believed lead him cheerfully to take his departure from Downing Street the moment he was told that it was for the good of the world in general that he should do so, has been an experiment at the Foreigen Office, and we must not wonder if Lord Salisbury has been persuaded by some one in whom he has confidence that these are not the days when experimented Foreign Secretaries are particularly useful. And if Lord Northbrook is not the strongest of men, he is certainly stronger in Council than Lord Cross, and he will lend influence, though not debating power, to the Government in the House of Lords. At length then, after an interval of thirty-two years, we have a Coalition Ministry, and we have an opportunity if judging how far Mr. Disraeli was right when he declared that "England loves not coalitions." Apparently it will not be long before the cohesiveness of the new combination will be put to a severe test. The conference which Mr. Chamberlain is to have with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and Sir William Harcourt, looks like the prelude to possible changes in the dimensions of that Unionist contingent upon which Lord Salisbury is so largely dependent for his majority in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain is evidently tired of the position in which the events of the past few months have placed him. He cannot much longer remain where he is without bringing himself under the imputation of rendering help to the Conservative administration at a time when if they were left to the operation of natural political forces, they would undergo swift disruption. That is an imputation which he apparently does not care to lie under if he can help it. His present stroke may be described as playing for safety if it be not playing for success.

UNLESS the *Times'* correspondent in Paris has been misled, there has been a complete *volteface* in the diplomacy of the three Empires. That the Triple Alliance was at an end was seen weeks ago, when the Austrian Foreign Minister spoke in almost menacing tones regarding Russian aspirations in Bulgaria. But no one foresaw that it would so soon give place to a Dual Alliance in which not Austria and Germany, but Germany and Russia, would be the allies. For during all recent discussions Austrian statesmen have ostentatiously paraded the unity of aims which bound Austria and Germany together. Germany and Russia, it was assumed, might part company, but the two Central Powers must for ever follow the same course, and if ever Austria were compelled to defend her inter

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

It is stated that Lord Iddesleigh and Viscount Cross will resign their seats in the Cabinet, and that Lord Salisbury will become Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. W. H. Smith First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. It is also stated Lord Northbrook will become Secretary of State for India and Lord Morley Secretary of State for War in the place of Viscount Cross and Mr. W. H. Smith, respectively.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. Adolphus Moore, late Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, replaces Sir O. T. Burne as Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

Mr. Baden Powell has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, and will start for India this week to take up his appointment.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Mr. Chamberlain has consented to an informal private conference between Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, and Sir W. V. Harcourt, on the Irish Question, in order to discover a basis acceptable to Mr. Parnell and himself.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 3.

Russia still insists on the resignation of the members of the Bulgarian Regency, and also that a temporary Government composed of all parties legally elected by the Sobranje be formed. She also insists on the acceptance of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

The return of Prince Alexander will lead to the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 3.

Sir F. Roberts has inspected the Burmese Shan and Goorkha police, and expressed himself pleased with their appearance and the progress made under European drill. He was hopeful of their future usefulness, and he urged the necessity of active recruiting. The disarming of natives in the districts is progressing slowly.

General East leaves Mandalay to-morrow for Kyoukse, to organise small columns to scour the country fifty miles south of Mandalay, disarm the villagers, and hasten the progress of the Railway Survey parties.

Mr. Eyer, Commissioner of the Western Division, proceeds to Manipar to discuss with the Political Agent there the advisability of placing part of the Chindwin district under his supervision.

On the same day and in the same neighbourhood that the Kemmendine Prince was killed, Captain Elliott, with the Mounted Infantry and Bombay Lancers pursued the dacoits, killing fifty and taking sixty prisoners.

The following items are from the official Bulletin :—

"General Stewart reached Mogok on the 27th, after a very difficult march, during which a height of 6,200 feet was reached ; only slight opposition was encountered. The people are coming back and settling down.

"The dacoits unsuccessfully attacked the new Woon of Kani, who drove them off with loss.

"In the Paghan district an action has been fought in which six dacoits were killed and fourteen captured.

"The loyal Thoogyee with his own men attacked Lewun and captured a number of his relatives and some firearms."

THE VICEROY AND THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The Viceroy intends to be present at the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

The Queen's Jubilee will be celebrated during the latter half of February, but the actual date is not yet fixed.

THE PUNJAB LAND BILLS.

Colonel W. G. Davies will probably come to Calcutta to take charge of the Punjab Land Bills now before the Supreme Council. His service, which was extended for a year specially to enable him to take charge of these Bills, terminates on the 1st April.

THE FIRE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 4.

The total mortality from the fire at Madras is over 330, including Mr. Cuddalore Radhakrishna Iyer, a Pleader and Honorary Magistrate of Cuddalore. Some sad tales of deserted homes are being told.

The Secretary of State wired to H. E. the Governor on the 2nd January as follows :—"Much grieved to hear of the sad disaster ; pray express my deepest sympathy with the sufferers."

In the Madras Government Orders, dated yesterday, it is stated that the thanks of Government are due to Dr. Kees and to all those who have so strenuously laboured to mitigate the suffering caused by the terrible calamity that has fallen upon the city. H. E. the Governor has, through his Private Secretary, suggested to the Sheriff of Madras to call a public meeting for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers from the fire, and offering the use of the Banquetting Call for the purpose.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here on the evening of the 1st inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The extra Italian mail steamer Bormida, which left Bombay at midnight on the 13th Dec. last, arrived at Hongkong early yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72
4½ per cent. „	74¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	46d

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3.

10 p.m.	73·1

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	74·5
2 p.m.	77·9
4 p.m.	76·5

ON Wednesday last the machinery of the coasting steamer Celerity, in the course of her trip from Bombay to Goa, was disabled, and as she was unable to proceed on her voyage the passengers were transferred to Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer, and landed at their respective destinations.

COLONEL C. H. T. MARSHALL, who has just been appointed Secretary and Adviser to the Nizam of Hyderabad, is on a visit to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy.

THE Raja of Kapurthala starts early this month on a tour to Bombay. He will visit Delhi, Ajmere, Poona, Nassik, Allahabad and Agra. The Raja will be accompanied by Surgeon-Major Warburton and two Sardars of the State.

A TELEGRAM from Burma announces that the Ruby Mines were occupied, on the 27th ultimo, without resistance.

THE Minister for the Judicial and Ecclesiastical affairs in Lisbon has censured the Portuguese prelates for sending a memorial to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for the settlement of the Padroado question, which is now regarded to be not so satisfactory as was at first believed. The prelates, it is said, are preparing to reply to the Government strictures. The matter is sure to raise a discussion on the rights of Church and State.

H. E. SENHOR CARDOSO DE CARVALHO, Governor-General of Goa, proposes to pay a visit to the provinces of Damaun and Diu next month, utilising the man-of-war Rio Lima for the voyage.

THE question of the importation of explosives comes up again in the shape of a set of draft rules published in Saturday's *Gazette* for suggestions and criticisms. It is announced that the matter will be taken up by Government six weeks hence.

THE *Rast Goftar* has presented its readers, by way of Christmas and New Year's supplements, with the "Pillars of the Empire," a group of portraits of her Majesty and of the leading statesmen of the day, and an ornamental sheet almanack, the chief feature in the design of which is a picture of a Parsee lady of the advanced school, resting her hand upon a bound volume of the newspaper for last year, while near her lies the file for 1851, the year in which it was established.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed as follows on the 1st inst. in regard to the war preparations in Europe :—"Austria-Hungary is increasingly alarmed at the symptoms of Prince Bismarck's disposition to allow Russia a free hand in the East, while Germany attacks France. Montenegro is mobilising. Two hundred thousand Russian troops are already massed upon the Austrian frontier besides the forces that have been collected in the Crimea. Austria is taking measures to prevent the occupation of Roumania."

SIRDAR THAKOOR SINGH SINDHANWALIA, a man of some light and leading among the Sikhs, and a friend, moreover, of Maharajah Dhulip Singh, has recently disappeared from his home near Amritsar. The Sirdar, some two years ago, went to England to see Dhulip Singh ; and returned just before the ex-monarch made his abortive attempt to revisit the Punjab. When the Sirdar disappeared, the other day, it was believed in certain quarters (the Lahore paper says) that he had gone to join Dhulip Singh. But according to latest reports he was in Pondichery, along with his son, Sirdar Gurbachan Singu, who, by the bye, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and should by this time have returned from he leave recently granted to him.

THE letters of Mr. Hayward, which have recently been published, contain some very amusing stories. A ludicrous anecdote is placed to the credit of General Burgoyne, who repeated it apparently by way of rebuke to Mr. Hayward for telling a tale not to the credit of the army. "It is on a par," says the General, "with the story of a great dinner party in India, when the sun was so powerfull that on a part of the blind being withdrawn accidentally for a few seconds the rays lighted upon the lady of the house and reduced her to ashes, on which her husband called to a servant and directed him to sweep up his mistress, and bring another bottle of claret."

ONE of the Bengal native papers is highly pleased that Lord Dufferin has spoken "deferentially" of the proceedings of the native Congress in Bombay. Yet (remarks an up-country paper) it is this same native journalism which denies that the Viceroy is a diplomatist. So was it said by a lady of a previous Viceroy: "I like Lord —— because he never flatters people. He said I was the most charming woman in Asia."

THE Lahore paper gives an explanation of the causes which led to the recent rising on the part of the Ghilzais in Afghanistan. The Ghilzais, who are believed to be of Turkish descent, are, it says, the most military of the Pathan clans, and from them two-thirds or more of the Amir's regular infantry are enlisted. They have always supported the ruler of Kabul ; and, through them, Dost Mahommed, Shere Ali, and now Abdul Rahman, have held Herat and Turkistan, and curbed the proud spirits of their own fellow-tribesmen, the Duranis of Kandahar. It naturally followed that the Ghilzais were lightly taxed ; or, as in the case of the Hotaks, not taxed at all. Besides being good soldiers, they make sturdy navvies ; and most of the heavy railway work in the Punjab and in Biluchistan has been done by Ghilzais, who emigrate from their hills at the beginning of winter and return again in spring. The Amir, thinking that he ought to have a share of the cash brought into the country in this way, recently ordered the heads of the clans, who are his nominees and the hereditary chiefs, to levy five rupees on each man going to the railway works, and in addition to tax marriages and births at the rate of ten rupees for a virgin or a son, and five rupees for a widow or a daughter. The Andaris, whose villages lie along the high road between Mukur and Ghazni, were the first to have the screw applied to them, with the result of a protest that took the practical form of plundering an unarmed regiment of Duranis on its way to Kabul. The rising is suppressed, the obnoxious taxes are being levied, and the Andari villages burnt. "This seems hardly judicious under the circumstances ; but perhaps the Amir knows his own business best."

THE annual report on emigration from the Port of Calcutta during the last nine months of 1885, just received, shows a considerable falling off in comparison with the corresponding period of 1884, the labour requisition from the importing colonies being much smaller and recruiting operations in consequence restricted. Recruits are still drawn almost exclusively from Bengal, Behar, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. This is natural enough, but it is somewhat remarkable that the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which have a much denser population than even Bengal, should yet supply comparatively few emigrants.

THE Royal Army Warrant has not yet been published, but its contents are gradually being made known through unofficial channels. According to a telegram to the *Pioneer*, the warrant is not retrospective, and does not affect officers appointed to the command of regiments under the existing warrant. The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Mr. Smith's Army Warrant radically alters Mr. Childers's scheme ; promotion to the rank of General Officers is untouched, but only Lieutenant-Colonels who have been selected for certain staff appointments will be eligible for promotion to Colonelcies. Every regiment of Cavalry and Infantry will have only one Lieutenant-Colonel. Promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel ceases until in Infantry regiments at least three existing Lieutenant-Colonels, and in Cavalry regiments at least two, have retired. The age for the compulsory retirement of Captains is raised to forty-five; the maximum for Majors remains at forty-eight.

ITALY, says the *Athenæum*, has at last got her Asiatic Society, thanks chiefly to the indefatigable Count Angelo de Gubernatis. Hitherto there were but five Asiatic Societies—the Société Asiatique in Paris ; the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with branches at Bombay and Madras ; the Royal Asiatic Society in London ; the Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft ; and the American Oriental Society. Now Italy, which has lately produced a number of excellent Oriental scholars, follows, and we shall soon hope to see the volumes of the Journal of the Societa Italiana Asiatica taking their place by the side of the long rows of children of her elder sisters. In starting the Italian Asiatic Society has chosen the eminent Arabic scholar Amari as its honorary president, and it has secured the names of the best Italian Orientalists among its honorary members. It has also conferred honorary membership on twenty-four foreign Oirental scholars, twelve belonging to Europe and America, twelve to the East. Among the latter we find the high priest of the Parsis at Bombay, Dastur Giamaspgi Minocehergi ; the high priest of the Buddhists n Ceylon, Sumangala ; the Mechitarist Leonce Alishan, Venice ; and several native Sanskrit scholars, such as Bhandarkar of Puna, Bhagvanlal Indragi of Bombay, and Rajendralal Mitra, president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, at Calcutta. The European honorary members are nearly the same as those whose names appear on the rolls of honour of the other Asiatic Societies.

IT is stated that a German ship of war, either the Hyane or the Mowe, of annexationist fame, is already on its way to the coast of East Africa to make inquiry into the manner of the late Dr. Juhlke's death, and, if possible, to punish his murderers. Bismaju, where the German traveller came by his violent end, is a fortified port belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and has an Arab garrison. The father of Dr. Juhlke, who is chief keeper of the royal gardens at Potsdam, has received messages of condolence, among others, from the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Princess Bismarck.

A NOTIFICATION has been received from Mr. G. Strachey, her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Dresden, to the effect that serious complaints have been made by persons engaged in the agricultural industries in Germany against the admission of Indian mustard, which is said to be underselling the native oleaginous seeds as material for the oil manufacture. It has been stated that, although the Indian seed has hitherto been admitted into Germany duty free, it will shortly, under an extensive interpretation of the tariff, be placed upon the footing of the rival products. Further inquiries will be made on this subject by her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, who says that "as the revised tariff states that 'other oleaginous fruits unenumerated' will be subject to the new duty of two marks, it is strange if Indian mustard has been admitted free, or that a manipulation should be required in order to bring it under the tax."

MR. ERIC S. ROBERTSON, who has been appointed Professor of English Literature at the University of Lahore, came to London, says the London *Figaro*, a decade or so ago from Edinburgh University, where he had been one of Professor Masson's favourite students. One of his first successes was attained in this way. He attended the funeral service at St. Paul's on the day of the funeral of General Garfield, and whilst under the influence of the solemn scene wrote some lines, which he submitted to the London correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who at once agreed to take them, and cable them to New York, *verbatim*. This he did, and Mr. Robertson's lines were in the *Herald* the next morning, and subsequently appeared in well-nigh every newspaper in the Union. For some years past Mr. Robertson has been the literary editor of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., but he has found time to edit several volumes, and to contribute to periodical literature. He will take with him to Lahore the best wishes of a large circle of literary, artistic, and musical friends.

THE Queen has just received at Windsor Castle two of the guns captured from the Burmese in the earlier fighting of the present campaign, and which have been brought home by the troopship Euphrates. One is a 9-pounder, which, with its carriage, is profusely gilt, and the other is in bronze, and shaped as a dragon—beautifully carved and chased, but very unwieldy. Guns of an equally remarkable character have been accepted by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh ; and others are intended for the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich and the head-quarters of the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth.

ANOTHER cremation has taken place at the Crematory at Woking. The body was that of an Indian, a retainer of the Prince of Chamba, named Chandan, a Brahmin, who died in London. This is the twelfth cremation which has taken place at the Crematory. Some time ago the rite of cremation could not be performed on the body of the wife of an Indian rajah for the want of a crematory, and owing to the uncertain state of the law.

TEN months ago a man named Paine, who lived in New York in penury and wretchedness, died from the effects of an accident. A singular discovery has now been made. In a dispute about a small property which Paine had left, a witness has testified that nineteen years ago Paine gave him a bundle wrapped in a cotton handkerchief, and asked him to take care of it for him. On only one occasion since had Paine asked if his parcel was safe. The witness had not examined it, because he supposed it to contain manuscripts, the product of Paine's pen. On learning this the Court required the production of the parcel, and when opened it was found to contain 356,750 dols. (upwards of £70,000) in good bank-notes, besides other securities to a very large amount, the value of which cannot be stated immediately because of the lapse of time since they were issued.

MILITARY NEWS.

A SMALL Camp of Exercise is about to be held at Mhow, from the 7th to the 27th instant, the feature of which is to be a flying reconnaissance during the last few days without tents. The 2nd Central India Horse and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Neemuch are now marching to join the camp, which will very probably be visited by the Duke of Connaught.

GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART on Dec. 11 distributed the prizes to the South Middlesex Volunteers. Addressing the corps, he said he had regretted to hear that the men had not a handy range, which was a thing the Government ought to supply. It was absurd to suppose that in addition to giving time and money to make themselves efficient, Volunteers should have to go long distances in order to shoot. He, however, did not think it possible for every man to be a marksman at 1,000 yards, and, indeed, such would not be of very much use on a battle-field. It was at about 200 yards that the pinch came, and if a man could hit his enemy at 150 or 200 yards, it was certain that that enemy could never get near him. As to the regular soldier, the General had been very disappointed at the way in which he fired at short distances. Many men were splendid shots when the enemy was so far off as to be almost out of sight. What was wanted was men with steady nerves when the enemy was close upon them.

CAPTAIN W. LAMBERT, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, *vice* Colonel Holmes, proceeded on Field service.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PURVIS, Commanding the Mooltan Brigade, is to be transferred to the Presidency District.

A COMMITTEE, composed of Colonel King Harman, as president, and Major Gordon, 23rd Pioneers and Major E. H. Bingham, 13th Bengal Infantry as members, assembles at Mian Mir on the 4th January, to report upon the proposed adoption of a universal pattern sword for native officers of Bengal Infantry.

THE following Order has been issued by Major General Murray, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division :—"It is with the deepest regret that the Major-General, commanding, has had authentic intelligence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, at sea, on the 12th inst., by which his regiment has not only sustained an irreparable loss, but the Indian Army looses one of its best and most distinguished cavalry officers ; while it falls to the lot of few to be mourned by such a large circle of friends."

COLONEL CAMPBELL, East Lancashire Regiment, has assumed command at Ferozepore, *vice* Colonel Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps, who has proceeded to England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE.

THE *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* contains the following account, by Colonel A. L'Estrange, of Sir Owen Tudor Burne, who has just been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India :—

In Mr. J. Foster's well-known work, entitled *The Royal Lineage of our Noble and Gentle Families*, the author, in his narrative pedigrees, says that Lieut.-Genl. Burne, C.B., brother to Sir Owen Tudor Burne, the subject of this necessarily brief memoir, is "thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth in descent from Charlemagne, thirty-first and thirty-third from Alfred the Great, and sixteenth and eighteenth from Edward the Third through his four sons." The author declares that he has tested every pedigree submitted to him, and that in no single instance has he included a descent the truthfulness of which he had reason to doubt.

Had not Sir Owen Tudor Burne's ancestors been illustrious, he in his own person, owing to his brilliant services, has earned sufficient title to hand down his name with celebrity to posterity. His name is too well-known to the country as an officer and diplomatist to need any time for dwelling on the fact. The record of his services will necessarily occupy so much of the space allotted to our biographies that it demands precedence in description.

To plunge *in medias res*, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, son of the Rev. H. T. Burne, M.A., of Grittleton, Wilts, was born at Plymouth in 1837. He received a home education, and at the early age of eighteen obtained a commission (having passed at Sandhurst) in the gallant old 20th East Devonshire Regiment, which now, by a confusion of geographical knowledge on the part of those who hatched out the so-called Territorial Scheme, appears in the official *Army List* as the Lancashire Fusiliers. He joined in May 1855, and took part in the conclusion of the Crimean campaign. The Russian war terminated, Sir Owen Burne was shortly afterwards actively engaged in the Indian Mutiny. He took part in no less than fifteen actions, during which he served as Brigade Major to Brigadier Eveleigh, while in his regimental capacity he was Adjutant of his battalion, and for long Brigade Major of the Oude Field Column.

Early in 1858, when Ensign Burne, he performed a signal act of service at Lucknow, for which Brigadier Eveleigh forwarded his name to Brigadier-General Franks. The latter officer recommended him for a prospective Brevet-Majority, but His Excellency decided that he could not recommend him, as he was then only an Ensign of three years' service.

It was not thus in the Napoleonic days that age was a bar to advancement. Some of the most brilliant of the "Petit Corporal's" Marechals were appointed irrespective of their years.

The Indian Mutiny over we find Sir Owen Tudor Burne acting as Adjutant to the 20th Regiment. Reporting on the corps, General Sir Hugh Rose (then Commander-in-Chief in India) wrote as follows, re Lieutenant and Adjutant Burne : "A considerable share of the creditable state of the regiment is due to this promising officer, whose really high qualifications and gentleman-like manner and conduct render him a valuable acquisition to the service."

In 1861 Lieutenant Burne was appointed Military Secretary to the General Sir Hugh Rose, better known in latter days as Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn. This office, however, he resigned on an expression of opinion by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the Indian Military Secretary should be a field officer. Lord Strathnairn, when compelled to accept his resignation, expressed himself in the highest degree satisfied with Lieutenant Burne's ability, zeal, and trustworthiness. In 1862 he became his Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, and acted in the former capacity to him when appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland. Major Burne's services extended over three years in that country, and he was thanked by Lord Strathnairn on the termination of the Fenian rising in the following words :—"Major Burne, 1st Aide-de-Camp, has afforded the Commander of the Forces the same useful assistance throughout the Fenian agitation which his Lordship has invariably received from him since he has served on his staff." Major Burne was further thanked by the Earl of Kimberley, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for his invaluable services as officiating Military Secretary for many months during the Fenian disturbances of 1866.

The last appointment held by Major Burne dates from July 1869, when he acted as Private Secretary to the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This he filled up to February 1872, when his office terminated by the lamentable assassination of the Viceroy at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on the 8th of the above month. The following is an extract from a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 15th March 1872 :—"We are aware that Lord Mayo was entirely satisfied with the zealous and efficient manner in which his officers worked for him. The duties of the Private Secretary especially are of a most arduous and delicate nature, and we gladly give our personal testimony to the singular ability, discretion, and zeal with which they have all along been discharged by Major Burne."

Sir Owen Burne, for his distinguished services, has received medals for the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns. He was thanked three times in despatches during the Indian Mutiny campaign. He received the clasp for Lucknow, was made Brevet Major for services in the field during the Indian Mutiny, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Major (unattached), in recognition of his services as Private Secretary to the late Earl of Mayo. He was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in May 1872, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, January 1878, and Knight Commander of the Star of India, July 1879.

After Lord Mayo's death Sir Owen Tudor Burne returned to England in broken health, and was appointed to the India Office by the Duke of Argyll in 1872. There he has remained ever since, with the exception of two years' special duty with Lord Lytton (1876-77). As Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, he has served under the Duke of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Hartington, Lord Kimberley, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Cross. His duties are both arduous and responsible. His work as Political Secretary being for the most part secret, he has to deal personally with the Secretary of State in many questions of Foreign Policy, and the many changes of Government during his tenure of the office have considerably added to the difficulties of it. It has been truly observed that the Secretary of the Secret and Political Department is a functionary who may hold great issues in his hands. He is the recipient of all news that arrives from every part of India. To him belongs the task of mastering the contents of every despatch, public or private, ordinary, official, or strictly confidential. The facts must be digested, sifted and collated by him, and estimated according to their importance. The Secretary is consequently the depository of many profound State secrets. He receives the first rumours of probable disaffection; he hears of quarrels and intrigues within and without the Native States ; he has the early intimation of impending frontier troubles, of local jealousies, and the doings of Commissions on Boundary Limitation, and the insidous action of the emissaries of the Czar, must all be received by him, and promptly acted upon. For tact, ability, and a perfect knowledge of his multifarious duties, possibly none could be found so capable of filling the office he ably holds. Of him it was said in the Indian Press that no man had more friends in India than "Owen Tudor." He was popular as Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary on Sir Hugh Rose's Staff, and as Private Secretary to Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton he filled a most onerous and delicate post with tact, courtesy, and ability. When it is borne in mind how much of the popularity of a Viceroy depends on these qualities in his private Secretary, it cannot be denied that Sir Owen Tudor Burne has done good service to his chiefs and the country. Even when he has to say "No," be it to Native or European, he does it so kindly, and with such anxiety to mitigate the pain of refusal, that one leaves him almost believing that he meant "Yes." Official men will understand how much of praise there is in this. But Sir Owen Burne has none of the hypocrisy of officialism about. It is inherent in his nature to be kind and considerate of the feelings of others, while at the same time, he never swerves from the strict line of duty which is necessarily imposed upon him by his responsible office.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

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"WATERING THE CURRENCY."

THE following letter on the exchange question has been addressed to the *Manchester Guardian* by Mr. Rowland Hamilton, author of "Money and Value" :—

When the expediency of "watering the currency" comes into question, it is high time to point out that an increase in the purchasing power of gold and an appreciation of gold in any positive sense, or as the cause of the general decline in prices, are two very different issues. No doubt if commodities generally are put in one category on the one side and gold on the other, any change on the one side must and can only imply a corresponding and relative change on the other, and so far as this issue is concerned the inference is fairly drawn that while changes in prices on the average (i.e., as measured in gold) indicate a change in the purchasing power of gold, no such inference can be drawn from partial changes or, still less, from changes in different directions. The investigations of statists have generally gone no further than this, and the conclusion deduced with much labour and skill is one of much importance—viz., that, at all events as regards a long list of staple commodities, a larger quantities in the aggregate can now be bought for the same weight of gold than could be obtained ten or fifteen years ago. In common terms, prices are lower. But the more important and complex question remains, which affects yet more deeply the fundamental conditions of industry and of our social welfare—Has the change been, or how far has it been, in the scale used, or in the production of the things measured by that scale ? No more comparison of prices can afford an answer to this question ; but we are surely not warranted in ignoring the many far-reaching causes which have led to positive economy in production and increase of supply.

To state this side of the question as concisely as possible, let me assume, for a few paragraphs only, that our measure of value has not itself changed. What would be its indications under these conditions as to the prices of commodities ? We find, not only in some but in almost all directions, a vast increase in the actual results yielded by labour, better skilled, better organised, working with better machinery, under the direction of better knowledge, and extended into better and more ample fields. Much that was thrown away as waste is now more than ever utilised for a comparatively small additional expenditure of labour and capital. We are getting better results than at any previous period. But I shall refer specially only to such causes as have in a marked degree come into more active operation within the past ten or fifteen years, and which effect more directly the cost of food and raw materials, which almost exclusively from the basis of the comparison instituted. And it must be borne in mind, further, that the quotations made are for fixed quantities in pounds, yards, &c., so that the increased aggregate per head which any rise in wages may have put within the reach of the great wage-earning class is not directly or adequately brought under consideration.

First in importance in this respect is the economy of fuel. The work got out of coal has been far more than doubled, taking into account not only the direct saving in cost but also the far larger space which steam vessels are thus enabled to devote to carrying cargo. The improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel have also led to further ecomony in shipbuilding. Nor is the great reduction in the cost of over-sea transit solely owing to such causes as these. Larger markets and better-organised trade enable our great carrying steamers to get quicker despatch than vessels a quarter the size could obtain not many years ago. The vigorous influence of European enterprise abroad is perhaps even a yet more important factor in the question. Tooke, in his "History of Prices," showed how the action of "supply and demand," rather than changes in the currency, was the efficient cause of fluctuations in prices, and many merchants have made their fortunes by following his doctrine that low prices might safely be reckoned upon as leading to reduced supply. It held good as long as comparatively small quantities of products had, as it were, to be squeezed out of foreign markets. But a new spirit now governs the industry abroad, working for and dependent upon export demand. A fall in prices is now very largely met by energetic attempts to reduce cost by spreading fixed charges over a larger production, and failure is not accepted without efforts which stimulate intelligent industry to the utmost.

Withdrawing now the assumption—for it cannot be proved—that our gold measure has not changed, the argument yet remains in full force that many active and potent causes have been at work which on any equal scale would have shown a large reduction in the actual cost of production. So far we have secured in the fullest sense of the terms the positive advantages of true cheapness and plenty. The change cannot all be on the one side. It may be that, rightly estimated, the fall is rather on the side of commodities.

Next as regards gold itself. The supply open to commerce when the discoveries in California and Australia were first made was no doubt insufficient to satisfy all the requirements of a trade rapidly extending with the increased use of steam communication, though the very low estimates of quantity put forward by some statists cannot possibly rest on any full and trustworthy sources of information. The alarm as to its depreciation almost amounted to a panic, which further experience served to dissipate. Uses were in fact found for it which had never been anticipated, especially as it served to set free a supply of silver, practically unlimited, to meet the wants of Asiatic trade. The very urgent demands arising from the failure of the European silk crop (by far too large a factor to be neglected) and the cotton famine were met with hardly an appreciable strain upon our resources, and without interfering with the extension of more permanent sources of trade which was indeed stimulated to the very utmost. Gold, however, is not normally the basis of commercial operations, but only of the valuations on which the interchange of commodities is made—which is a very different matter. That a reserve of international money and money for domestic purposes is required, and should be ample, in a great commercial country like our own I fully admit ; I am not covertly advocating any currency heresy in disguise. But trade has been forcibly, and for the purposes of the present argument very truly, described as "barter by valuation," though a large and urgent demand for any special commodities without a coresponding demand for those heretofore exchanged for them throws out the balance and creates an exceptional demand for gold or silver. Conversely, a superabundant supply of the precious metals greatly stimulates the extension of trade. The difficulty in this case is no longer to find gold or silver to meet a new demand for commodities, but to find products acceptable to the civilised world which can be taken in exchange for this increased supply of the precious metals. All the energy of traders can be directed, without restraint, to this purpose.

Now even in barbarous Africa the precious metals are known, though very imperfectly used, and in Asia they have been objects of desire from time immemorial, though the industrial and commercial instincts and the spirit of enterprise had become very feeble in many regions, even where the tradition of trade of bygone years survived. The inhabitants were jealous, suspicious, or apathetic, and there was no one among them fitted to take the initiative in utilising the superabundant natural products around them. But gold and dollars tempted them to exertion. The receivers of this "money," however, were sure to realise sooner or later that its chief use was to "buy something with," and traders, knowing that they had such good money wherewith to pay, were not slack in finding out commodities to suit their desires. Merchandise thus again took the place of gold and silver, and trade reverted by sure and not very slow degrees to its normal condition. The trade developed in the Malacca Straits, chiefly from the free port of Singapore, and to a great extent by native agency, has afforded an apt illustration of this process. It was opened up, and could only have been opened up, by gold and dollars bought with gold. It has steadily developed into a large and important interchange of produce and manufactures. The case is typical. There was first the creation and extension of trade by a somewhat lavish use of the precious metals, which were superseded to a great extent, not because gold, or still less silver, had become scarce, but because a continuous demand for articles for current use and consumption had been developed, though these metals still retain their special purchasing power and serve the purposes of current money. It is quite in the natural and inevitable course of trade that new factors should thus be introduced and in turn superseded, while old factors take up new relative values. Similar causes have been at work in more highly civilised countries where gold is either legally or practically the sole standard. The returns of the London Clearing-house show to how great an extent the substantive use of gold can be dispensed with altogether, though it is not the less common measure to which all prices are referable. The more rapidly gold or the ownership of it is passed from one to another the less is the quantity of it which is required. Its power may well be expressed in the terms of physics as "weight multiplied by velocity." But it is a great mistake to suppose that the work done in the Clearing-house, admirably as its machinery is adapted to meet the manifold wants of our highly organised system, is anything more than an appropriate development of expedients and processes which have been carried on for ages, and are resorted to even in semi-civilised countries. In periodical fairs, in central depôts wherever trade has got beyond its very earliest stages, the dealers who meet together are not restricted to the direct operations of simple barter, nor is every act of buying and selling effected by a corresponding transfer of money. Debts are set against claims, and the balance only has to be dealt with. Money dealers or bankers have aided these adjustments of account by the use of credit and bills of exchange in some form or other from time immemorial, and were not ill-prepared to extend the field of their operations in all parts of the world opened up to civilised commerce as soon as the means of doing so were brought within the range of their means and comprehension. Such economy in the use of substantive money has been and is progressive generally throughout the world. Lastly, there is the telegraph, invented long ago no doubt, but which only of late years has come into general use in the ordinary course of commercial intercourse. At first it was too uncertain and too costly, then it took time for people to get used to it, and even yet its advantages are not fully realised. I need not refer to such obvious economies as telegraphic transfers of money, or to the certainty given to mercantile operations now that all the conditions of them—prices, the rates of freight and of exchange—can be simultaneously arranged in London. This last points to a marked development of foreign banking which is not so obvious. A new division of labour and of function has indeed become necessary. Dealers in merchandise have quite enough to do in attending to their own special markets with the close regard to detail now required. They cannot study the vast and complex network of interchanges which are brought under the view of the banker at one glance from all quarters of the globe. Dealing in bills of exchange has thus become more than ever "a specialty," and our world-wide trade is generalised to an extent and with a perfection wholly beyond precedent. "Value" is sent to London

he had a strong belief, that the English democracy could and would succeed (cheers). He had the greatest faith in the instincts and good feeling of the English democracy; they believed in acting justly and honestly towards other people, and if they acted wrongly—as they had done, and would do again—it would be not on account of wrong instincts and feelings, but from ignorance of the real issues at stake. Therefore, such bodies as the East India Association were of great value, because they could bring home to the people the information and knowledge that they required, so that with this knowledge the English democracy would be the only democracy, and certainly the first in the world that had shown itself capable of governing both itself and far distant races. But, in dealing with a democracy, we were often told that everything was on its trial, and certain institutions in this country were on their trial, and that their existence must be justified by argument and reason. He agreed to that, and would go so far as to say that the possession of India was on its trial with the democracy of England; that, if this country was to possess and govern in India, we must prove to the people the three-fold principle that the possession of India was good for this country, that our government of India was good for the inhabitants of India, and that our possession of India was for the benefit of civilisation in general. With regard to the first point, we had only to show to the artisans and working classes of our great manufacturing towns and to the labourers in our country districts that India provided them with a secure market for their goods, and that without that market we should have in England an ill-paid, starving, and diminishing population. Then, there could be no possible doubt that our government in India was not only to the benefit of the governors, but of the governed. He did not say that the government of India was perfect. There were, no doubt, certain reforms required, but at the same time anybody who knew the divers sects and races that made up the population of India, and who knew the difference of caste, religion, laws, and customs that used to exist, must know that the people had never had so much material and moral happiness as under the government of England. We heard a great deal about self-government, and no doubt, self-government was an admirable thing, but it was a matter of the slowest growth. In England we were accustomed to it, because we had been preparing ourselves for it for nearly a thousand years; but even in European nations we saw many, who had copied it from us at the beginning of this century, were very far from carrying it out in the same spirit, and with the same results as we were. As to Eastern nations, they had never thought of it, but he was sure that if they could stand it, the first Eastern nation—or conglomeration of nations—that would have it, would be India. With regard to the third point, he thought that without self-adulation Great Britain might say of herself, in contradistinction to every other nation that had tried to colonise, that whenever she had taken a country, either by conquest or by discovery, she had given every other nation in the civilised world the same advantages as she had taken for herself, and that this had made other nations less jealous of her than they were of any other colonising power. If these facts were brought home to the British democracy, we should hear very little of giving up India or any portion of the British Empire (applause).

UPPER ASSAM AND THE IRRAWADDY.

At a well-attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the University of London on Dec. 13, General R. Strachey, R.E., FRS., vice-president, in the chair, a paper was read by Major C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps, on "The Journey of the Expedition under Colonel Woodthorpe, R. E., from Upper Assam to the Irrawaddy, and Return over the Patkoi Range."

Major Macgregor commenced by observing that his paper described an exploration made in the beginning of last year by a distinguished fellow of the society (Colonel Woodthorpe) and himself, from Sadiya, on the upper waters of the Brahmaputra, to the Kampti Shan country, on the western branch of the Irrawaddy. The country through which they travelled lay between the north-east extremity of the province of Assam and the upper waters of the Irrawaddy. The party, consisting of Colonel Woodthorpe, R, E., Mr M. Ogle (Survey Department), Mr. T. Digges LaTouche (Geological Survey), Dr D. Grant, and an escort, under the command of Major Macgregor, of forty-five men of the 44th (Goorkha Light Infantry), and twenty men of the Frontier Police, with native surveyors, coolies &c., left Sadiya on Dec. 19, 1884, and commenced operations by exploring up the Noa Dihing River. As the mountain chains lay in a general north and south direction, contrary to the Himalaya, which lie east and west, the route necessarily had to cross the ranges. After leaving Sadiya, the route lay more or less through thick and tangled forests along the banks of the Dihing River for about 125 miles up to Kumki, altitude 3,600 feet. On leaving Kumki the country became mountainous, though still densely wooded, until they crossed the Chaukan range, altitude 9,000 feet, and descended into the Bor Kampti valley, where they found a series of plateaus of a more open character, the hills, however, on either side of the valley continuing as thickly forest-clad as on the Assam side of the range. The country through which they travelled being very sparsely inhabited (a week might elapse without the voyager coming across a habitation of any kind), there were, of course, no regular roads, and the route lay either along the rocky beds of mountain torrents, or, should these be impassable owing to heavy rains, in the tracks of elephants or other wild denizens of the jungle. A system of blazing the trees by the hillmen, which obtained in those regions, enabled the traveller to tread his way through the seemingly trackless forests. On leaving Sadiya, the most important link in the chain of frontier outposts on the extreme north-east of the province of Assam, the tribes they met were Kamptis, Singphos, or Kakhyens, Mishmis, Nagas, and, in the valley of the Nimkiu River, Kunnungs, famed for their skill in manufacturing sword-blades and in extracting silver from the ore which abounds in the country they inhabit, and various specimens of barbarous tribes, such as Meeros, &c., who are neighbours of the Kampti Shans. The climate of the country through which the route lay was excessively moist. During the months of November, December, January, and February there was supposed to be a cessation in the constant downpour; but that was only nominally the case, as even in the months mentioned they found that scarcely a day passed without rain, and he recollected that it rained in torrents, day and night, the whole of one week in January. The effect of this almost ceaseless downpour was that an enormous quantity of water found its way to the west of the water-parting of the Chaukan and Patkoi ranges into the Brahmaputra, and to the east into the Irrawaddy. Since our annexation of Upper Burma it was, of course, important that we should have has many friends as possible in the tribes of the Far North, and although the Kampti Shans, whom they visited, were not a very numerous clan, yet, owing to their superior civilisation, they would prove of use to us. They certainly showed their willingness to be friendly in every way. Major Macgregor gave minute details as to the route through which the exploring party passed, and the manners and customs of the various tribes. The distance from Sadiya to Padao, the capital of the Kampti Shans, is 197 miles; and now that the route was known and surveyed, the journey could be performed in three weeks. Owing to the sparseness of inhabitants on the route, and the physical difficulties of the country, he did not think that it would ever do as a possible trade route to China. In conclusion, the lecturer said the distance from Sidiya over the Patkoi range and *viâ* Nonyong to the mouth of the Loglai River is 103 miles, and the journey could be performed in ten days; from the Loglai River to Mainla *viâ* Bisa is about 150 miles. In the dry season the journey from Sadiya to Mainla could be performed in three weeks. On this route there are very few inhabitants, but the country is said to be easier to travel over than the route to the Kampti country. The distance from Mainla to Bhamo is about 180 miles, and the journey can be made in native boats down the Irrawaddy. Mainla is a Shan town, situated on the left bank of the Phungmai River (the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy) at its junction with the Namkiu (the western branch).

At the conclusion of the paper a discussion took place, and the usual votes of thanks were passed.

A THRONE OFFERED TO A PASTRYCOOK.

The vacant throne of Bulgaria has been offered to a pastrycook. So says the Berlin *Das Echo*. Polojuchtow, of Kharkoff, is the greatest confectioner in Russia. His honey cakes are famous all over the empire, and in his own neighbourhood his ambition is not less famous. He has been a great contributor to churches, monasteries, and the clergy. He possesses a large collection of medals, testimonials, and orders; but outside the range of business a very small degree of common sense. A few days ago he was waited upon by three gentlemen, who represented themselves as deputies from the Bulgarian Sobranje. They told him that it was the earnest desire of the Parliament and people of Bulgaria that he should accept the vacant throne. While they were speaking, a telegram arrived from Sophia with the same request. Polojuchtow told his visitors that he could not regard their strange offer as credible. Meanwhile, however, he invited them to dine with him, promising to return in half an hour. He put on his uniform (for he is a member of the city council) and drove to the rector of the university to ask his counsel in the question, whether it was his duty, supposing the offer to be genuine, to accept the post. The rector advised him not to go to Bulgaria, but to the lunatic asylum! Polojuchtow began to see that he was being hoaxed, and drove back to his house as fast as possible. The deputation from Bulgaria had not waited for dinner, but had carried off all the valuables, money, and papers which they found in his bureau.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A strange romance of real life is related in a Paris journal. At about eleven o'clock the other night a young woman of twenty-five, sordidly dressed, but of manners revealing a superior education, applied to the police station in the Rue Dancourt to ask for a crust of bread and a shelter for the night, declaring that she was homeless and absolutely destitute. She was given temporary relief, and the next morning related her story to the Commissary of Police. She said her name was Letitia de San Alguzala de Pombra. Her father, who was a native of Pau, although of Spanish origin, possessed large estates in Egypt and Algeria; but dying three years back, all his property was seized by his creditors. Letitia remained at Cairo, where she had been living, until all her resources were exhausted and was then sent to France by the French Consul. At Marseilles the secretary-general of the prefecture assisted her with a railway ticket for Nice, where she hoped to obtain a situation as governess; but she lost it, and, not knowing what to do, resolved to come to Paris, and setting out walked the whole of the way, arriving quite worn out with fatigue. She then wandered about for three days and nights, sleeping on the seats on the boulevards and subsisting on bread, until in despair she gave herself up to the police. She declared that her only relative in the world was an aunt, Duchess de N——, who is Chanoinesse in a convent at Madrid. The police will inquire into the truth of her story.

THE FUTURE OF ZULULAND.

The Natal Legislative Council has passed a series of resolutions regarding Zululand, in which, after recapitulating the action taken during the present session, the Council states that, while anxious to express itself eager for knowledge regarding the negotiations, it was effectively debarred from obtaining information until too late. In view of the ratification of the agreement with the Boer Republic, the Council admits its inability to recommend interference with the Convention, and declares itself opposed to any breach of faith with a community the future relations of which with Natal would inevitably be of a close character. The Council desires, however, to emphasize its conviction that the annexation of the Reserve and of Eastern Zululand to Natal is the only satisfactory solution, and adduces reasons which it considers give cogency to this view. The resolutions also recommend compliance with the desire of the Swazies for a protectorate. The Governor is requested to forward the resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to solicit a reply. An official denial is given to the intelligence received here last week that the Zulus have refused to send a representative to the Boundary Commission. It is declared, on the contrary, that they are ready to accede to annexation to Natal. The Zulus are reported to be concentrating with the object of making reprisals upon the Boers for their maltreatment of the natives.

EFFECT OF THE USE OF WHITE PAPER UPON THE EYES.

Many believe the eyesight is impaired by the use of white instead of coloured, or at least tinted paper, and at times the subject comes up for discussion. So far as we have seen, no positive evidence has yet been secured to prove the injurious effect of white paper on the eyes, and some recent inquiries lead us to doubt if such evidence is to be had. A company engaged in the sale of tinted paper recently urged us "to say a word against the use of white paper for "billing, letterheads, records," &c., for that it does more to keep the oculist and optician busy than any other cause. Further along they say: "There is no doubt that, in a few years, tinted paper will be used for purposes above-named (billing, letterheads, records, &c.) and the white paper now used will be an exception to the rule. In the interests of the clerks and bookkeepers, we appeal to you," &c. Dr. St. John Roosa, one of the best authorities on the eye hereabout, said, when his attention was called to this:—"I have never yet noticed any special ill effects upon the eye from the use of white paper. I have treated many bookkeepers and others who work with the pen and do not remember to have heard any complaints against white paper, nor any commendations for tinted paper. My investigations show me that a principal injury to the eye comes from improper arrangement of the light when writing." He says he does not believe that people who use tinted paper for writing are freer from eye troubles than those who use white. As for himself, he has used both, first one and then the other, hoping to be able to note the different effects upon the eye. None, however, were observed. Dr. Roosa might have gone a step farther, and said that instances could be cited where those accustomed to white paper having suddenly changed, and adopted that with a decided tint, found a mal-influence exerted on the eye, and were compelled to go back to white paper. It is well known that using the eyes too much or in bad lights will serve to hasten the development of myopia, presbyopia, strabismus, and dantonism where there is hereditary inclination; but there is no record of a case, so say the authorities, where the use of white paper hastened or the use of tinted paper retarded such development. It is not likely, therefore, that tinted paper will replace white in the business transactions of the future.—*Scientific American.*

THE NIHILISTS AND THE CZAR.

The *Tageblatt* gives the following sensational St. Petersburg news:—"The Czar lately found on his writing-table a letter written by a Nihilist, placed there in some unexplained manner, declaring that both Russia and the so-called Nihilists, who really are not Nihilists but the friends of the Russian people, have now lost patience and will wait no longer for the deliverance of the people from bondage, and calling upon the Czar to give Russia what his father intended to give her. Hereupon the Czar ordered a State Council to be summoned, and a Constitution adapted to the condition of the Empire to be prepared. He himself wrote the order convening the Council on the margin of the mysterious letter, which, however, again suddenly and inexplicably disappeared before reaching its destination. Nevertheless, the State Council was convened, and M. Pobedonoszeff laid before it the plan for a Constitution, the most important paragraph of which determines that a Parliament shall meet in Moscow annually."

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Dec. 17.)

Admiralty, 14th December, 1886.

Navigating Lieut T C Pascoe has been promoted to the rank of Staff Comdr in H M's Fleet.

The undermentioned Chief Engrs have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engrs in H M's Fleet:—W A Harvey, C A Walmesley.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.—Bristol Brigade.—W Bowley, Esq, to be Hony Lieut.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Dec. 17.)

India Office, 17th December, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the S C and Ind Mily Forces made by the Govts in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major C John Walter, Major M J King-Harman.

To be Majors.—Capt and Brvt Major A T S A Rind, Capt H A Sawyer, Capt E Lloyd, Capt D E Gouldsbury.

Bengal Infantry.

To be Cols.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army W B Martin, Lieut-Col and Col in the Army L E Evans.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major A J T Welchman, since placed on temporary half-pay, Major and Col R F C A Tyler.

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade Surgs.—Surgeon-Major G C Chesnaye, Surg-Major J Duncan, MD, Surg-Major E O Tandy.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surg R N Stocker, Surg G Bomford, MD, Surg A Barclay, Surg C J McCartie, MD.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Major.—Capt F C Maltby.

Madras Infantry.

To be Cols.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army W Rowlandson, Lieut-Col and Col in the Army H Coningham, Lieut-Col and Col in the Army H B Elliot, and Lieut-Col and Col in the Army F Beeching.

Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Surg-Genl.—Depy Surg-Genl G Bidie, CIE.

To be Brigade Surgs.—Surgeon-Major A Porter, MD, Surg-Major S B Hunt.

To be Surgs-Major.—Surg W O'Hara, Surg T Hume.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Majors.—Capt and Brevt Major O'Moore Creagh, V C, Capt W H Lyster.

Bombay Infantry.

To be Cols.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army C S Sturt, Lieut-Col and Col in the Army R M Chambers.

Bombay Medical Establishment

To be Surg-Major.—Surg D N Farukh, Surg J Lucas, MD.

Indian Army.

To be Col.—Lieut-Col H P Peacock, Bengal Cavalry.

Erratum.—The Christian names of Major Sealy, Bo S C, are Charles William Henry, and not as given in the *London Gazette* of the 14th September, 1886.

REPORTED CURE FOR LEPROSY.

The *Catholic Missions*, a German monthly publication, publishes a letter from Father Damien, the missionary priest in the leper settlement at Molokai, which contains the following passage:—"For about twenty years our most distinguished physicians tried every possible means to master this dreadful disease; but all their efforts failed to check the spread of the distemper. About three years ago a white man was seized with leprosy. Being very wealthy, he preferred to go to Japan rather than to submit to a lifelong exile in Molokai. In Japan he continued for two years a course of hydropathic treatment under Dr. Goto. He returned hither, accompanied by the son of Dr. Goto, with every appearance of a perfect cure. About the end of last year the Health Committee resolved to introduce, under the supervision of Dr. Goto, the Japanese treatment into the leper hospital, which is in the charge of Franciscan Sisters at Kakaako, near Honolulu. Already then I felt inclined to go to consult Dr. Goto about the disease, which had already made havoc with one of my ears. At that time, however, my superiors did not consider the step advisable. Last July, however, I had occasion to personally satisfy myself of the success which had attended the treatment in question in the hospital of the Sisters at Kakaako, and to carefully observe its method, which consists in this:—Every day the leper has to take two baths in hot water in which a certain quantity of Japanese medicine has been dissolved. After every meal he has to take a small pill, and an hour later an ounce of tea prepared from the bark of a Japanese tree. This is the whole treatment. Both young Dr. Goto and the white patient, of whom I made mention above, have assured me that in Japan many a leper has been completely cured by this treatment. Whatever truth there be in this statement, I must own that the improvement during these six months in the condition of many lepers whose illness was already in a very developed state has been simply marvellous. I think myself, therefore, justified in seeing in this treatment a glimmer of hope for our poor outcast lepers of Molokai. King Kalakania and his Prime Minister honoured me with a visit during my short stay at the hospital at Kakaako, near Honolulu. They told me it was their intention to introduce the same system of statement in our great leper settlement. I look forward with satisfaction to the day on which we shall receive a steam-boiler which may heat about fifteen bath-tubs at the same time. For a few weeks I have undergone the treatment in question. At the same time I commenced the same treatment with about forty to fifty of my orphan children. We have already derived some benefit from it. My work seems lighter and my strength is returning. Last Sunday, for instance, I said two masses and preached during such without being obliged to sit down and without feeling particularly wearied."

A CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE-FIGHT STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

The fight for the championship between Smith and Knifton was arranged to come off early on Saturday, December 11, but the result, instead of a contest, was the capture of the prize-fighters and their friends by the police. The two principals had agreed to fight for the championship and £400. They had twice made unsuccessful attempts to bring the match to an issue—once in France and once about a fortnight ago on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. After these failures the affair was ostensibly given up as a draw. The friends of both men, however, were not satisfied; and some time after half-past twelve on Saturday morning a meeting was decided on, the arrangements being made, as was believed, in a very secret and perfect manner. Smith's supporters, to the number of about ten, journeyed down with the champion from Fenchurch-street Station to Shadwell. Here Knifton and his friends also arrived about six o'clock. A covered van, with the ropes and stakes, was in waiting, and the men, with as little show as possible, passed through a house and got into the van in a little back-street. They were just seated and were driving off, when the police, who were evidently thoroughly apprised of the proceedings, and, as was afterwards found, had picketed the neighbourhood with groups of three constables, surrounded the van and took all its occupants into custody. The capture was made so suddenly and in such force that not one of the men inside was able to escape. Indeed, but for the fact that two or three other men could not find room in the van and were going to follow, the whole party connected with the affair would have been captured. Directly the police assumed command, the driver of the van was ordered to go from Cable-street, where they were, to Shadwell police station. This was immediately done; and the prisoners, fifteen in number, were charged with an attempt to commit a breach of the peace. They were remanded on their own recognizances.

REJECTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL IN COMMITTEE.

Telegraphing on Dec. 16, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says he has to communicate a rather surprising bit of news—namely, the virtual rejection of the new Army Bill by the Committee to which it was referred, and which from its composition very fairly represents the strength of the various fractions of the Reichstag. By a majority of 16 to 12 the Committee rejected the Bill in its entirety, after by a series of tactical manœuvres that defy detailing it had whittled down the measure to dimensions which, as the War Minister declared, rendered it utterly and uncompromisingly unacceptable to the Imperial Government. The Conservatives and the National Liberals, twelve in number, were for the unconditional acceptance of the measure, while the Clericals and the Liberalists, aided by the Social-Democrats, sixteen in all, combined to throw it out in its original shape, after several amendments by the respective parties of the Opposition had been modified or negatived. Indeed, the passage of the Bill through to-day's sitting of the Committee was like the tortuous course of a billiard-ball which just misses the pocket of the table after an astonishing succession of cannons. As far as can be judged from to-day's proceedings in Committee, a majority could only be brought to declare for an increase of the peace establishment by 13,000 men for three years, and by a further figure of 9,000 men for one year—all this, of course, involving considerable disarrangement of the proposed new cadres. In view of this, the War Minister was prompt to declare that the Government would neither accept the amendments of the Clericals nor those of the Liberalists, and that its motto was "still everything or nothing." The key of the situation continues to be held by the Clericals, who offer the Government all the men and money it wants, as Dr. Windthorst pointed out, but not for longer than three years at a time; and it now remains to be seen whether the War Minister will lend himself to a compromise on this point. For the present, at least, he seems to be in a very unconciliating mood, and there is talk of a speedy appeal to the nation.

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT AND THE PONDOS.

The Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope has received the following communication from the Premier of the colony, dated Cape Town, the 11th of December:—"The following agreement has been signed by Pondo chiefs and representatives of Cape Government:—Umquikela, the head chief, undertakes properly to control border of his territory, to suppress thefts by following up spoor, capturing thieves and punishing them, restoring stolen stock, and making compensation to owners; and to hand over to Colonial Government criminal refugees. Umquikela concedes to Colonial Government the right to construct and maintain road through eastern Pondoland to mouth of St. John's River, with outspans and grazing rights, and free use of road. Umquikela cedes for ever to Colonial Government that portion of his territory called the Rode, with right to govern the same. Umquikela renounces all claim to territories of St. John's River and Xesibeland. Colonial Government reciprocates several stipulations, and agrees to pay in consideration thereof the sum of £1,600, and an annuity of £200 to Umquikela and his heirs. Rights of Natal are in no way interfered with."

THE MANNERS OF THE LONDON DRAWING-ROOM.

The hearty British shake of the hands is passing out of existence (writes the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*). Indeed, within the last few years the move in the London drawing-room has been distinctly towards unsociability. For instance, it is now the rage, and has been for some time, not to introduce any persons at all. The other day I paid a visit to a house. In the drawing-room were the daughter of the lady of the house and her husband. The young gentleman was not introduced either to me or my companion. What was one to do under such circumstances? You were on the horns of the perfect dilemma of not knowing whether to ignore or to acknowledge the young gentleman. In another house lately I was left without being introduced to two young ladies who were on a visit to their brother. Then the sex, after their fashion, have exaggerated these absurdities. You are introduced to a lady. The proper form of nowadays acknowledging the introduction is for the lady to give the least nod of her head and a nod to the left, and not in front, as used to be the old, graceful style. Finally, it is ladies—and especially young ladies—that cultivate the lateral style of shaking hands, which was introduced by some idiotic dude, and has been largely adopted.

SWISS WATCHES WITH ENGLISH HALL MARKS.

A deputation of watch-makers had an interview on Wednesday, Dec. 15, with Lord Stanley, of Preston, and Baron de Worms, with reference to the frauds practised by the sale of Swiss watches with the English hall-mark. In reply to Lord Stanley, the deputation stated that their whole case was that no movement of foreign manufacture should be allowed to be sold in English hall-marked cases, and no case of foreign manufacture should be allowed to be hall-marked in any assay office in Great Britain or Ireland. Sir Albert Rollit, who accompanied the deputation, said they believe the causes of the present depression in the watch trade were not far to seek, and that they might be remedied by the proposals of the depatation. This was no question of free trade, fair trade, or protection, but simply one of protection against injustice and fraud. No fewer than 37,000 watches were hall-marked last year which were fitted with foreign works, and which ultimately ran the risk, according to the report of the Select Committee of 1879, of being sold and dealth with fraudulently as English-made goods. Mr. Lawrence, M.P., Captain Penton, M.P., and Mr. James Rowlands, M.P., also spoke. Lord Stanley, of Preston, in reply, said his business was to deal with the law as it stood, and he was informed that, provided the standard of quality was complied with, there was no optional or discretionary power left with the assay officers to refuse an article tendered for hall-marking. He and his colleague had carefully considered the points brought before him, and if in the course of legislation they found the means of fairly dealing with this matter without undue interference with trade, he would do his utmost to bring such legislation forward. The question turned upon a great many practical matters of detail; and he, therefore, invited the deputation to nominate two or three of their number with whom he might be able to place himself in communication on these points.

PROPOSED CONNECTION OF RUSSIA AND INDIA BY RAIL.

At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce—Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in the chair—a paper advocating the connection of the Russian railway system in Central Asia with the Indian lines was read by Colonel C. E. Stewart, late of the Afghan Boundary Commission. The Russian railway now extends beyond Merv, and the British lines nearly to the Afghan frontier, leaving only about 560 miles of railway to be constructed; and Colonel Stewart argued that a connecting link, while presenting no physical difficulties to speak of, would commercially benefit both countries, and place England in a better position to uphold her interests in the North-West Frontier. A discussion, in which General Sir O. Cavanagh, Sir George Balfour, Mr. Marvin, and others took part, followed the reading of the paper, the general view being that the proposed railway would not pay as a commercial speculation, but that its construction being inevitable sooner or later, the Indian Government should endeavour to exercise a controlling influence.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January, 4.

For Liverpool.

Inchgarvie (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 56 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 10,238 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 146 cwts coir yarn, P. Govindji; 250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 61 bales cotton, Ghoel Dewji; 377 cwts myrabolams, Harry Dewey; 108 bales cotton, Valji Soonderji; 31 bales wool, S Rachuldas; 29 bales wool, and 101 bales goat hair, E Gangji and Co.

For London.

Bokhara (s), 27 cwts fishmaws, J Peerbhai and Co; 8 bales goat and sheep skins, M J Jeomabhai and Co; 8,935 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 470 cwts fishmaws, Ladhabhai Chutoo; 260 cwts cloves, C Khimji; 289 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co; 1,120 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidas and Co; 420 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Regal (s), 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 475 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

Amana (s), 530 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, R Cadarbhai.

Lilburn Tower (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales coton, Glade and Co; 1,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers: 3,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Venice.

Bokhara (s), 1 case indigo, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Vorwaert (s), 870 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co; 368 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Atrato (s), 210 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 210 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales cotton, and 229 cwts myrabolums, R R Rugunath; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Husara (s), 1,800 cwts ground nuts, R R Rugunath and Co.

For Marseilles.

Accomac (s), 450 cwts gingelly seed, 4,100 cwts wheat, 47 cwts chillies and 1,250 cwts mowra seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Roumania (s), 45 cwts gingelly seed, P Curson; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, R Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Thames (s), 220 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 25 bales twist, Finlay Moir and Co.

Archimede (s) 50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co 500 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 95 bales twist, G Sobhagmal.

For Yokohama.

Thames (s), 10 bales twist, Lang Moir and Co; 25 bales triest, Finlay muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Archimede (s), 430 bales twist, Kharshedjee Cawasjee; 78 cwts castor oil, D Jeenabhoy; 100 bales twist, the Colaba L and M Co.

Thames (s), 313 chests opium, the P and O Co.

For Shanghai.

Archimede (s), 200 bales twist, Kharsedji Cawasji, 65 bales twist, the Bn U S and W Co.

Thames (s), 1,123 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 25 bales twist, Issac Ezra; 75 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kilva (s), 155 bales cotton, C Bostomji Settna; 105 bales cotton, R Lackmidas.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 5 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 6	0 3 0
Kid (Small)—		
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0	
Fore do do. per piece	0 14 0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0	
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0	
Lamb (Large)—		
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0	
Fore do. do.	1 0 0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0	
Fore do. do. per piece	0 10 0	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0	

	Rs. a. p.
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, country per lb	0 4 6
Do. salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0
Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0 0 7
Do. Bajri per lb	0 0 6
Poultry—	
Geese, each	4 2 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 8 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 10 0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1 8 0
Do. do. middling, each	1 0 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 10 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 0 0
Partridges per each	0 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0
Do. young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Hares, each	1 12 0
Ducks, wild, each	1 3 0
Doves, per pair	0 7 0
Snipes, per pair,	0 3 0
Quails, per doz.	0 12 0
Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3
Milk and Butter—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 3 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 oz.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 5 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
Firewood—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 14 0
Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 9
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 9
Aine, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5 0 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Khaire, per candy	7 8 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
Oil—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 3 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 4 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 2 0
Ghee—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Grain—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3 8 0
Gram, Jamboosseer, per pharra	3 8 0
Do. Ghoghary, per pharra	3 0 0
Do. Ghantee, per pharra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3 8 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per pharra	2 8 0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per pharra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	4 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per pharra	2 4 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per pharra	2 12 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per pharra	3 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per pharra	6 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	5 4 0
Do. common, per pharra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per pharra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	3 12 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per pharra	2 0 0
Do. (old), per pharra	1 10 0
Oats, per pharra	5 8 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per pharra	2 4 0
Linseed, per pharra	4 4 0
Maize, per pharra	2 0 0
Moong, per pharra	3 4 0
Do. Dall

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

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Bombay Branch.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co. Chemists, &c. Bombay

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" ...
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. HEIDSIECK & GEHLDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsick, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibtraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 24
Bernasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34	" ... C
Johannisberger	" 35 0	38 C
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau Lanitte	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	" ...
From MUNSKER & SPANN.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Lanose	" 28 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" ...
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	" ...
From BRANDENBURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Lanse	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Mounroe and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0	" ...
F. Desmeunier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer-fils.)	" 24 0	" ...
Red Bars		
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	" ...
Cognac, gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 34 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy * * *	" 36 0	" ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky * * *	Rs. 24 0	" ...
" "	" 22 0	" ...
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 20 0	" ...
Cairndhu Blend	" 16 0	" ...

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3 12
Meister Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	" ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	" ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	" ...
Finest do	" 20 0	" ...

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ... " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES,

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
"	1 do.	1 0
"	2 do.	1 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 12
Young Peas I.	" ...	" 0 10
" II.	" ...	" 0 12
Peas for soup	" ...	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 1 0
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 0
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
Cerodalwurst	" ...	" 1 4
Leberwurst	" ...	" ...

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Ediaburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES. BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c., Stock on hand.

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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutiæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise slolely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay & Poona; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pequinmudee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Gutiæ Vitæ," or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Gutiæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 — Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... " 32-0. — One star ... " 29-0.
Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPATRMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	"	8 8
Extra Super "	"	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	"	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	"	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	"	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	"	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair.	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	"	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	"	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	"	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	"	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	"	22 8
Extra Super Cashmere, Navy Blue, Maroon Cardinal, perfectly fast colour, of the best Socks made	"	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	"	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	"	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Hose, pure wool	"	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	"	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, hand-made	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	"	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, hand-made	"	3 12
Navy Cotton	"	3 8

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	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for 39 0
Out sizes ... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.	

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	Per pair 10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for 39 0
Out sizes ... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.	

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers " ... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remiarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes clear, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
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THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.
Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—
Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed Medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-3½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

4	per cent per annum subject to	12 months	notice of withdrawal
4

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	,, 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5-inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	,, 55
The same with alarum	,, 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pics with lever movement	,, 70
The same with alarum	,, 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement	,, 90
The same with lever movement	,, 100
5½ In. high do. do.	,, 115
The same with repeater actions	,, 125
The same repeater and alarum	Rs. 130 & ,, 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	,, 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	,, 225
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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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